FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 AUGUST 1985

Arab Foreign Ministers Conference

The meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Casablanca was characterized by an atmosphere of "fraternity and positive dialogue," Moroccan Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, and Information Minister Abdellatif Filali stated in remarks reported by Rabat radio. Filali, who chaired the 3-hour session, said the ministers agreed unanimously on the two items on the agenda of the forthcoming Arab summit conference, "including the Palestine problem in the light of the Fes plan." The ministers also raised a number of other issues for consideration at the summit, notably the formation of a committee to clarify the Arab atmosphere; the Iran-Iraq war; and the situation between Ethiopia and Somalia. In a related report, WAKH said the ministers criticized Somalia for allowing the "Bright Star" maneuvers to be held on its territory, adding that the Somali foreign minister defended his country by asserting that it is participating in the exercises as a result of the "threats" to which it is being subjected. Libya, which attended the ministerial meeting despite its previously reported conditions for attending the summit, urged the Arab countries to submit a protest to Egypt over the "Bright Star" maneuvers on the latter's territory, according to "reliable sources" cited by the agency. Reporting the Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau delegation's arrival in Casablanca, JANA noted that a Libyan official stressed the Jamahiriyah's desire to develop the Libyan-Moroccan union agreement.

As for the summit conference, a Saudi Royal Court statement carried by SPA disclosed that the Saudi delegation will be headed not by King Fahd but by Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the deputy prime minister and National Guard commander. Meanwhile, Tehran radio broadcast an Iranian Foreign Ministry statement that denounced the emergency summit as a "flagrant betrayal" of the Palestinian cause, contending that the meeting is an attempt to legitimize Jordanian King Husayn's "traitorous" efforts to secure a negotiated peace, bring Egypt back into the Arab fold, and breathe fresh life into the "decaying edifice" of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's regime. For Egypt's part, a Cairo radio commentary on the summit maintained that the way to end Arab differences over the Palestinian problem, the Gulf War, and Lebanon, is to "rebuild Arab solidarity around Egypt."

Lebanon

Military Developments — Two IDF NCO's were killed and two other Israeli soldiers were injured in a 5 August clash with a "terrorist squad" in southern Lebanon, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement cited by Jerusalem radio. Three terrorists were killed in the exchange of fire, the spokesman added.

Phalangist Views — Responding to recent remarks by Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, Phalangist Party leader Elie Karamah stated that Junblatt should be immediately dismissed from the government and brought to trial, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. As for recent efforts to unify Christian ranks, Karamah told his colleagues in the Phalangist leadership that Christian unity cannot be achieved without rallying around and supporting President Amin al-Jumayyil.

Syria

Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported that Syrian authorities have imposed a total blackout on results of investigations of two explosions in Damascus 31 July, including a bombing near the SANA building. However, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* reported that the Syrian Embassy in Kuwait denied any explosions took place in Syria 31 July.

Egypt

A Foreign Affairs Ministry statement condemned recent "repressive" measures taken by Israel against inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories, MENA reported, while the Israeli paper *DAVAR* reported that Egypt officially requested that Israel reopen Al-Najah University in Nabulus soon as a "goodwill gesture to promote the peace process."

Kuwait

Relations With Iran — Kuwait expelled another 249 Iranian workers over the past several days, IRNA reported, adding that during the past Iranian month which ended 22 July, 768 Iranians were deported from Kuwait.

Meanwhile, Kuwaiti Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah said he will dismiss any suggestions of relaxing recently introduced internal security measures, KUNA reported, and he stressed that no group will be excluded. He defended the decision to deport hundreds of people following the assassination attempt on the amir and the explosions at two cafes last month, claiming that their continued presence "could be harmful to the country."

Naval Exercises — Kuwaiti naval forces started 2-day live ammunition exercises, KUNA reported. The Defense Ministry has warned civilians to stay away from the area during the maneuvers.

Iran

An attempt by two hijackers to commandeer an Iranian plane flying from Tehran to Bandar 'Abbas was foiled by security guards on board the aircraft, IRNA reported, adding that one hijacker was shot dead and the other was arrested.

In another development, Tehran radio reported that Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati stressed Iranian-Palestinian solidarity at a meeting with members of the visiting Palestine National Salvation Front delegation. He said Iran is dutybound to defend the Palestinian revolution "with all its might."

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Arab Ministers Arrive in Casablanca for Summit

16 Nations Participate

LD051341 Rabat MAP in English 1206 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Rabat, Aug 5 (MAP) — Sixteen member countries of the Arab League have so far confirmed their participation in the coming emergency Arab summit called for by King Hassan II of Morocco.

These are Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, Tunisia, the Arab Republic of Yemen, the United Arab Emirates and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The foreign ministers of these countries began arriving in Morocco to take part in the ministerial conference due to start this Monday afternoon in Casablanca to work out the agenda of the emergency summit.

The foreign ministers who have already arrived in Morocco Sunday are Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah (Kuwait), Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani (Qatar), Tahir al-Masri (Jordan) Tariq 'Aziz (Iraq), Rashid 'Abdallah (the United Arab Emirates), Beji Caid Essebsi (Tunisia), Moumin Bahdon Farah (Djibouti), Ahmad al-Shahhati (member of the Libyan People's Bureau for external relations) and Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department.

In the separate statements they made upon their arrival, these Arab officials hailed the efforts stepped up by King Hassan II to heal the Arab atmosphere, stressed the importance of this emergency summit which is held in a delicate Arab conjuncture, and expressed hope that this summit would cement Arab ranks and yield a joint Arab action likely to serve the Arab nation's major causes and in the first instance the Palestinian cause.

King Hassan II of Morocco has called on Arab heads of state to hold an emergency summit to discuss the latest developments of the Palestinian cause and scrutinize means of healing the Arab atmosphere.

Libyan Delegation Arrives

LD051131 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 5 Aug (JANA) — The delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah this morning arrived in Casablanca to take part in the preliminary meetings of the Arab foreign ministers to prepare for the Arab summit conference set to be held on the 7th of this month.

The Libyan Arab delegation on its arrival at Casablanca airport was met by the governor of the region Al-'Arbi al-Wazzani and Abdelhakim Laraki, resident minister in Libya.

Ahmad al-Shahhati, member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, made a statement to journalists at the beginning of which he saluted the fraternal Moroccan people with whom we are linked by the Arab-African Union Agreement. He said: We are very anxious to promote the development of this union and the unity between the Libyan-Arab people and Morocco.

Arab Foreign Ministers Begin Casablanca Talks

LD051919 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Meetings of the Arab foreign ministers began this evening in Casablanca for an exchange of views and consultations before the extraordinary Arab summit to be hosted in the economic capital of the country [Casablanca] next Wednesday. The foreign ministers began their work in a closed session chaired by Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information.

Foreign Ministers End Session

LD052328 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] The Arab foreign ministers have concluded their work in Casablanca. Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information, said that the meeting was held in a positive atmosphere. Details in the following dispatch from the radio mission in Casablanca:

Abdellatif Filal said at the end of the meeting held this evening by the foreign ministers of Arab countries participating in the extraordinary Arab summit that this meeting was dominated by an atmosphere of fraternity and positive dialogue. The minister, who had chaired the 3-hour meeting, explained that this meeting was not a preparatory or a preliminary meeting to the extraordinary Arab summit, which in fact has an agenda previously announced by his majesty. He went on to say that during this meeting the opportunity was allowed for the exchange of views and consultations and the discussion of the possibility of adding new points. It is expected that the chairmanship of the conference will submit to the Arab kings and heads of state a report on the deliberations of the Arab foreign ministers meeting and the proposals made by the delegations, described by Abdellatif Filali as having all been positive. The minister said that a working paper, which naturally would not be final, will be presented to the Arab leaders.

Among the proposals and issues raised were the formation of a committee for the clarification of the Arab atmosphere; the Iraqi-Iranian war; and the situation between Somalia and Ethiopia. Concerning the resolutions of the previous Arab summit, the minister told reporters that all the present Arab countries agreed on the two items on the agenda, including the Palestine problem in the light of the Fes plan, the focus of Arab unanimity in 1982 — unanimity which still exists, said the ministers.

Answering reporters' questions, the minister pointed out that it is not necessary to renew the Fes summit resolutions all the time. He said everything is possible after the summit in relation to what the journalists had called giving new dynamics to the Fes summit resolutions. The minister referred to the resolutions of the Fes summit at the start of the meeting of the Arab foreign ministers. He recalled that the leaders of the Arab nation at the 12th Arab summit conference in Fes reached historic resolutions which united the word [as heard] of the Arab nation and raised its reputation among nations and won it respect at the international level. The hope is great, said the minister, that the Casablanca extraordinary conference will be a continuation of the Fes summit spirit and result in a unified Arab stand and all capabilities and energies being massed for the Palestinian cause.

The minister recalled the objectives defined by His Majesty King Hasan II in his message to the Arab leaders for the holding the extraordianry summit. His majesty stressed two basic issues: the clarification of the Arab atmosphere and the Palestine problem, the basic problem of the Arab nation. The minister said that Morocco, which had worked and will continue to work for the Palestinian cause and which believed and continues to believe in Arab solidarity, and which strove and will continue to strive for the consolidation of the joint Arab action, will not spare any efforts for the success of the conference so that with God's help it will be the start of a new era in which the Arab nation will recover its position and achieve its glory and strength, and this is not much to expect from the Arab leaders.

Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi recalled in his speech at the meeting the special importance of the extraordinary Arab summit, particularly in that it will be the first Arab meeting to be held at this level since the Fes summit in 1982. After he had pointed out that the summit is being held to discuss the basic Arab problem, Klibi added: We confirm that our states believe in the peace that recovers the legitimate rights, and the states believe in peace as a vital necessity, through which they may devote their time to the responsibilities of the basic battle for progress and prosperity. He recalled his role in the Arab peace plan and said the Arab states' undertaking to focus on this plan is their confirmation that this plan represents the minimum the Palestinian people can accept and subsequently the Arab nation can accept as a basis for a real and lasting peace in the region. He noted that this required from the Arabs an examination of the march of this plan and the obstacles that had obstructed its implementation. He called for the need to resist the phenomenon of disunity in the Arab ranks because the implementation of the Arab peace plan requires an Arab strength whose foundation is solidarity, and a start must be made to eliminate Arab differences in the Arab east and in the Maghreb. He recalled the situation in Lebanon and the Zionist aggressive and expansionist aspirations as well as the steadfastness of our brothers in Iraq in defense of another part of our Arab nation and the need to bring together the efforts of the Arab states in order to end this hemorrhage. Chadli Klibi called in this context for a meeting which includes all international bodies and organizations that have contributed to the efforts to halt the war in order to study what must be done to create the conditions and means capable of ending the destruction

Finally, we point out that the Arab foreign ministers have ended their work in this session and they will participate on Tuesday in welcoming the Arab heads of state who are expected to begin arriving Tuesday morning in Casablanca.

Ministers Criticize Somalia

GF060558 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 5 Aug (WAKH) — The WAKH correspondent here learned that the Arab foreign ministers during their meeting tonight leveled criticism at Somalia for allowing the holding of the U.S. military maneuvers, known as "Bright Star," on its territories. The correspondent says that the Somalia foreign minister responded to this criticism by saying that Somalia takes part in these maneuvers as a result of the threats to which it is being subjected.

Reliable sources told the WAKH correspondent that Libya officially asked the Arab countries to lodge a protest with Egypt for holding the U.S. military maneuvers on its territoru. The sources said that Libya regarded these maneuvers a new threat to its territory. The Libyan delegation also demanded the conference include the issue of the U.S. threats to the Arab countries in general in the agenda of the Arab summit and to form a committee entrusted with the duty of investigating Arab violations of the resolutions of the Arab summit conference. The correspondent also learned that the issue of the Iraq-Iran war has been included in the agenda of the Arab summit.

Al-Masri on Meeting

JN060601 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Casablanca — JNA has learned that the Arab leaders will hold a closed meeting tomorrow before the official opening session of the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca later the same day.

Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has said that during their meeting last night, the Arab foreign ministers discussed two items on their agenda — efforts to purify the Arab atmosphere and the Palestine question.

In a statement to the Jordanian press team following the 3-hour Arab foreign ministers meeting, the foreign minister said that a lengthy and frank discussion took place on the first topic. He said that it was clear that the Arab delegations sincerely desire to clear the air among the Arabs. The foreign minister added that the delegations reviewed the extent of deterioration of the Arab situation and the threats and challenges to the Arab nation. He said that it is no longer acceptable that the Arab situation continues as it is. Therefore, there was almost total unanimity on the need to submit a detailed report in this regard to the Arab leaders.

Al-Masri said that there is an intention to form an Arab committee or reactivate a previous Arab committee in order to establish controls of the joint Arab action and to purify the Arab atmosphere. He said that the Arab foreign ministers also discussed the issue of the Iraq-Iran war in addition to other issues that were agreed upon.

Al-Masri expressed the hope that the emergency Arab summit would succeed and said that everything possible was being done toward this end. He pointed out that discussion of the Arab situation must proceed without delay.

All the Arab foreign ministers or their representatives participated in the meeting with the exception of Syria, Lebanon, the PDRY, and Algeria.

Arab Foreign Ministers Confer With Counterparts

'Aziz Meets Kuwaiti Official

JN051306 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 5 Aug (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti minister of foreign affairs, here today. They reviewed the topics to be disucssed by the emergency Arab summit conference in Casablanca on Wednesday, particularly those related to the Iraqi-Iranian war and the Palestine question.

'Aziz Meets Klibi

JN051145 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 5 Aug (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, at his place of residence here today.

During the meeting, they discussed the topics to be submitted during the meetings of the emergency Arab summit conference the day after tomorrow, Wednesday, particularly those topics related to the Iraq-Iran war and the Palestine question.

'Aziz Meets Qaddumi, YAR Minister

JN051539 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1505 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Rabat, 5 Aug (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met in his place of residence here today with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department. They discussed the current preparations for the Arab summit and the topics un the summit agenda.

Tariq 'Aziz also met with YAR Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani and discussed Arab summit topics.

Al-Masri Meets Counterparts

JN060758 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 6 Aug 85 pp 1, 21

[Text] Casablanca, PETRA — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has held consultations with a number of Arab foreign ministers participating in the foreign ministers' meetings which began here yesterday.

Al-Masri met with the Saudi, Iraqi, Kuwaiti, Moroccan, Tunisian, and Bahraini foreign ministers. He also met with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, the Arab League assistant secretary general for Palestine affairs, and with the head of the PLO Political Department. The consultations during these meetings focused on discussing the topics listed on the agenda of the Arab foreign ministers' meeting.

Al-Masri described these meetings as positive. He said that the Arab foreign ministers desire to reach a clear formula for joint arab action.

Bahraini Meets Officials

GF060512 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 5 Aug (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah met here today with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

The Bahraini foreign minister also met with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Tahir al-Masri, Jordanian foreign minister.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah also met today with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari foreign minister; and Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs.

During these meetings, the issues on the agenda of the Arab foreign ministers' conference were discussed and views on these subjects were exchanged.

'Arafat Chairs PLO Executive Committee Meeting

JN051753 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee today continued its meetings [in Tunis] which began last night under Yasir 'Arafat, the committee chairman. Palestinian sources said that the Executive Committee discussed the PLO's stand on topics on the agenda of the emergency Arab summit conference, which will be held in Morocco the day after tomorrow, Wednesday. These topics include developments in the Palestine question in the Arab and international arenas, subjects related to the Jordanian-Palestinian move, and the issue of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, including securing Arab protection for them, rebuilding what was destroyed, and returning camp evacuees. The Executive Committee also discussed the situation of Palestinians in the occupied territories and the arbitrary Zionist practices against them.

Arab Summit Delegation Selected

GF051650 Doha QNA in Arabic 1235 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Tunis, 5 Aug (QNA) — The PLO Executive Committee,chaired by Yasir 'Arafat, today resumed its meeting which began last night. The meeting is reviewing the issues to be discussed by the emergency Arab summit scheduled to convene in Casablanca this Wednesday.

The QNA correspondent in Tunis learned that the Executive Committee has explained the PLO's stance on these issues, especially concerning efforts aimed at achieving peace in the Middle East region, the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move to find a solution for the Palestinian cause based on a confederation between Palestine and Jordan, and current events in Lebanon.

It is expected that the organization will call for Arab protection of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, financial aid to rebuild the camps, the return of those who live in exile to their homes, and an end to their social suffering.

It will also ask for more support to Palestinians inside the occupied territories who are increasingly subjected to deportation, Judaization, terrorism, and death.

The organization has selected its delegation to the Arab summit, headed by Yasir 'Arafat, and includes: PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih; Faruq Qaddumi, Mahmmud 'Abas, and Jawid al-Ghusayn,members of the PLO Executive Committee; Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee; Hakam Bal'awi, PLO representative in Tunis and its representative to the Arab League; and Abu Murwan, PLO representative in Morocco.

Informed Palestinian sources said that the PLO and Jordan will not present a joint agreement between them to the conference. However, if this issue is presented by any delegation, the Jordanian delegation or the organization will give a detailed explanation of this agreement, its concepts, and dimensions.

Jordan and the organization consider this agreement an internal matter which formalizes the relationship between two members of the Arab League and marks their political future, especially in light of the Zionist enemy's threat against them.

PLO Statement Issued

JN051952 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Tunis, 5 Aug (INA) — The PLO has appealed to Arab leaders not to yield to the Syrian regime's attempts to blackmail and threaten the Arab nation.

In a statement carried by WAFA tonight, the PLO urged Arab leaders to shoulder their histoirc responsibilities at this fateful stage in order to confront schemes threatening Arab destiny. The statement explained the Syrian scheme to sabotage chances for Arab solidarity and for clearing the Arab atmosphere and said: Some of the Syrian regime's public threats, which went beyond all norms and traditions, were leveled against all Arab countries attending the extraordinary summit conference aimed at helping the Palestinian camps' inhabitants in the face of the war of annihilation and continuous evacuation.

The statement reviewed what is taking place around the Palestinian camps, particularly after the Syrian regime handed over tanks and armored vehicles, manned by Syrians, to the agent Amal militias as an encouragement to continue their crimes against Palestinian camps. It added: Based on this, the convocation of the extraordinary Arab summit is considered at this stage both essential and important to counter U.S. and Zionist schemes in which some Arab regimes have been involved.

PNC Speaker Escapes Assassination Attempt

GF051327 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 4 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Unknown elements attempted to assassinate PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih in Amman last week. Informed Palestinian sources told *AL-WATAN* that Shaykh al-Sa'ih was inside when a number of gunmen opened fire on his house in Amman; he was not harmed. The sources added that a comprehensive investigation is currently under way to identify the gunmen.

Spokesman Details 4 Aug Attacks on Zionists

JN051708 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1615 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Several of our combat groups operating in the occupied land yesterday struck specific Zionist military targets on schedule. Our groups carried out all their operations and returned safely to their bases. The following are details of the operations:

1. Our revolutionary heroes from special Group A placed an explosive charge in a station for transporting Zionist troops at the Al-Khudayrah corssroads yesterday. Zionist police forces discovered the charge, evacuated the station, and engineers detonated it in the station after failing to dismantle it. Extensive material damage occurred in the station.

2. The Martyr Samir Tuqan group used incendiary bombs to attack a military vehicle belonging to the Zionist border guards near the 'Ayn Bayt al-Ma' camp at 2030 yesterday. One soldier was killed and two others were wounded. Enemy forces cordoned off the scene of operations and began search, arrest, and aggression operations against the citizens in the camps.

3. The Martyr Jalal group used incendiary bombs to attack an enemy military vehicle near the township of Al-'Ayzariyah in the occupied Jerusalem area at 2110 yesterday. The vehicle was burned and its driver was wounded. Enemy forces besieged the area until this morning.

Revolution until victory!

Signed: The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

BAHRAIN

Industry Minister Leaves for Saudi Arabia

GF041924 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Manama, 4 Aug (WAKH) — Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, minister of development and industry and acting minister of state for Cabinet affairs, left Manama for Jeddah this afternoon on a 2-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

In a a predeparture statement, the Bahraini minister said this is a regular visit to Saudi Arabia, during which he will meet and hold talks with Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs. He said that he will also acquaint himself with Saudi Arabia's recent oil developments, since it has much experience in this field, and that he will discuss bilateral relations in the production and refining fields. He said that these issues are always the subject of talks and discussion.

The Bahraini minister is accompanied on his visit by 'Adil al-Muayyad, deputy marketing director general at the Bahrain National Oil Company.

Minister Returns

GF051100 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, Bahraini minister of development and industry and acting minister of state for Cabinet affairs, returned to Manama today from Jeddah. He concluded a 1-day visit to the kingdom. During the visit he held talks with Ahmad Zaki Yamani, petroleum and mineral affairs minister, and a number of other officials.

Industry Minister on Dubai Airline, Oil Prices

GF041710 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 4 Aug 85 PP 1, 17

[Ayman 'Ali dispatch from Bahrain]

[Excerpts] Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, Bahraini minister of development and industry and executive chairman of Gulf Air Company, has denied the existence of differences between the company and the Government of Dubai. He said: I would like to point out that the reports on differences between Gulf Air Company and the Government of Dubai are incorrect. Dubai is an Emirate in the UAE and we respect it. There cannot be differences between a commercial transport company and a government.

In a statement to *AL-KHALIJ*, Al-Shirawi who is also the acting minister of state for cabinet affairs said: We have differences with the foreign companies operating in Dubai Emirate because they do not abide by the principles of reciprocity. That is, these companies used to take our passengers from Dubayy airport to their countries and do not allow us to take their citizens from their countries to the Gulf region.

Regarding his opinion on a decision concerning the establishment of the Emirates Airlines Company Al-Shirawi said: We as a company have no right to express our opinion on the decision which was taken by the Government of Dubai. He added: As a national air transport service we believe that Gulf Air Company is playing an effective role and is rendering a good service to the region. There is no need at all for another company to operate in the four countries which own Gulf Air Company.

Being the chairman of the board of directors of Bahrain Petroleum Company, Al-Shirawi said that his country is committed to OPEC prices although it exports refined oil products and not crude oil. He said: We import large quantities of Saudi crude oil. We refine this crude oil and then sell the refined products, whose prices are different from the prices of crude oil. Al-Shirawi said that oil prices will not increase greatly during the coming years. He pointed out that the current difficult stage may continue for another 4 to 5 years. He said that the results of oil exploration operations in Bahrain are still under study. He referred to the agreement signed with the Kuwaiti Petroleum Corporation which is expected to drill an experimental well at the end of this year. The Bahraini development and industry minister affirmed the existence of adequate capabilities for establishing a Gulf industry utilizing oil and gas as a source of energy.

KUWAIT

Prime Minister on Internal Security, Other Issues

LD052033 Kuwait KUNA in English 1653 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 5 (KUNA) — His Highness crown prince, Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah left no doubt Monday that the authorities will be heavy handed when it comes to the country's security and that no leniency would be exercised in dealing with bids to destabilize Kuwait.

His highness said he would turn a deaf ear to any suggestions that might be conducive to relaxation of the recently introduced security measures or other tough moves that may be taken later.

Talking to a group of Kuwaiti local journalists at his office, Shaykh Sa'd made it clear that no group or category of people will be excluded in implementation of stringent security measures.

"We will not be tough with one group to the exception of another," he said, adding that the internal security of the country was indivisible, since security measures cannot be tough in one part of the country and lax in another.

Referring to the deportation of several hundreds of people in the wake of the attempt on the life of his highness the amir and the explosions at cafes last month, he said:

"This move was not kind of intimidation or oppression... but Kuwait found that it was in its interest to adopt this measure on basis of the conviction that the continued presence of those could be harmful to the country."

Shaykh Sa'd urged all citizens to lend a helping hand to the security authorities in uncovering criminal elements.

To dissipate fears of citizens that they might get involved in lengthy investigations or be target of intimidation, Shaykh Sa'd emphasized that complete confidentiality will be ensured by the security authorities as to the names of those who collaborate.

He appealed to all those who may have information about the perpetrators involved in the attack on H.H. the amir or the explosions in the cafes not to hesitate in contacting the authorities.

"Each citizen is a policeman without uniform and clues provided will never be passed to any third party," he asserted.

On the link between foreign labour force and the economic security, the crown prince said specialized committees had been formed by the cabinet to study the issue in its entirety and will put forth recommendations for future action.

Asked to assess cooperation between the government and parliament, Shaykh Sa'd spoke of feelings of "anguish and bitterness" because the first session of the parliament's legislative term saw an atmosphere of "wrangling, tension and muscle flexing."

He noted that accusations of misappropriation of government funds and "other far-fetched charges" heaped by deputies on government agencies would not serve the interest of the country and lead to an eventual rift between the legislative and executive estates.

H.H. the crown prince said he would not tolerate such insinuations that an MP is more keen on preserving the country's interest than a government minister or vice versa.

Deploring that cooperation between the parliament and the government has failed to follow the right track, he urged both parties to live up to their responsibilities "in handling the affairs of the Kuwaiti house."

His highness the crown prince admitted that the country's economy had reeled under the burden of the stock market crash of 1983 but he spelled out optimism that the bulk of resultant problems would be solved when proposed remedies be implemented.

The impact of the stock market crisis on various sectors has been scrutinized by government agencies, Shaykh Sa'd said and recalled that the finance and economy minister has prepared a comprehensive report on viable solutions.

He said local banks had contributed effectively in finalizing remedies.

The banks have started to reschedule debts of defaulters on basis of the debtors' financial status, according to the crown prince.

Shifting to Kuwaitization policies and the possibility of granting permanent residence selectively to expatriates, his highness said the issue was being considered against the background of a study prepared by the Planning Ministry.

The government, he went on, is carefully examining the study "especially that it falls in line with the its plan to increase the Kuwaiti population in the coming five years."

Shaykh Sa'd praised the achievements of the Gulf Cooperation Council, saying steps to bolster economic cooperation between the body's six members are clear indications of efforts to enhance cohesion between member states.

Asked if a federation or merger was in the offing, he refused to speculate on the time such a move may materialize but said hopes are pinned on a pan-Arab unity.

On the controversial return of Egypt to the Arab fold, H.H. the crown prince said "we wish to see Egypt returning to the Arab ranks to foster Arab solidarity", adding that the issue is likely to be raised in Wednesday's Arab summit conference in Morocco.

He said Kuwait values the role of the Egyptian people in all areas as well as Egypt's strategic location and its weight in regional and international forums.

AL-YAWM Interviews Finance Minister al-Khurafi

GF051701 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Al-Dammam, 5 Aug (WAKH) — Kuwait's Finance and Economy Minister Jasim Muhammad al-Khurafi called Monday for industrial integration between Gulf states and described current coordination between the six GCC members as "below our aspirations."

On the Gulf-European dialogue, over the marketing of GCC petrochemical products, the Kuwaiti official expressed satisfaction with the present strategy of addressing the world in a unified tone.

In an interview with the Saudi newspaper *AL-YAWM* published today, Al-Khurafi said the GCC unifed agreement on economic performance is the appropriate start for collective action.

He expressed pessimism as to Arab economic groupings as unsatisfactory, adding "We have reached the stage of lack of any positive outcome from those groups."

"It is said that Arab economic institutions are very slow in realizing the objectives for which they were set up" the Kuwaiti minister told the newspaper.

Asked on external aid in which Kuwait is participating, Al-Khurafi said such assistance will need to be revised and subjected to conditions within the available limits of Kuwait as a donor country.

He described the Manakh crisis as " a bad end for a dreaming era during which many have gambled and lost" but said Kuwait's economy on the state level is "in good shape."

2-Day Live Ammunition Naval Exercises Begin

LD051514 Kuwait KUNA in English 1422 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 5 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti naval forces started two-day live ammunition exercises Monday [5 August] in the area between the islands of Ouha and Kudbar.

The Defense Ministry has issued a warning last week calling on civilians to stay away from the area during the maneuvers period.

Kuwait and Oman conducted joint naval military exercises in Kuwaiti waters last month.

OMAN

Deputy Prime Minister Leads Delegation To Summit

GF060740 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] His Highness Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, left Oman today for the Moroccan kingdom to represent His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and to lead the sultanate's delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit that will convene on Wednesday in Casablanca.

QATAR

Amir Al Thani To Lead Delegation to Arab Summit

GF060650 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0615 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Doha, 6 Aug (WAKH) — It was officially announced here today that Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani will lead his country's delegation to the extraordinary summit that will be held in Casablanca on Wednesday.

An amiri statement issued today in Doha indicated that his highness the amir of Qatar will leave Europe directly for the Moroccan Kingdom. His highness the amir of Qatar will be accompanied by a senior delegation that will include a number of ministers and state senior officials. Media delegations will accompany the amir, including editors in chief of Qatari papers.

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince To Lead Delegation to Arab Summit

GF051450 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1444 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Jeddah, 5 Aug (SPA) — We have received the following from the Royal Court:

On behalf of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, will lead the Saudi delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in the fraternal Kingdom of Morocco. His Highness Prince 'Abdallah will leave for Casablanca on the morning of 6 August. May God protect him in his travel.

Foreign Minister Departs for Morocco

GF051049 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Jeddah today for Casablanca, leading the kingdom's delegation to attend the preparatory meeting of the Arab foreign ministers which begins today.

It is worth noting that during this meeting, the ministers will prepare the agenda for the emergency Arab summit to be held in Casablanca on Wednesday.

Petroleum Minister Yamani Interviewed on OPEC

PM021307 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 31 Jul-6 Aug 85 pp 12-13

[Interview with Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani by Wahib Muhammad Ghurab in Geneva; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: How do you assess the results of your [OPEC] conference? Do you consider the outcome on differentials satisfactory?

Answer: Actually it was a satisfactory result, because it was the best we could achieve. The main aim of the meeting was to adjust the price differentials and we have achieved a solution which is quite satisfactory to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. A second aim was discipline. That was not achieved, but we believe that in the long run it will be.

Question: What prevented complete agreement?

Answer: Because of financial need, member states have had to give discounts on their oil sales. We could not impose discipline right away because these states cannot change these circumstances.

Question: What effect will the price cuts have on the kingdom's heavy oil production and sales?

Answer: Our heavy and medium crude sales ahve really dropped to a very low level. The new adjustments will to some extent help attract some customers.

Question: What production increase rate do you anticipate for the future?

Answer: We believe that the kingdom should produce its OPEC quota. Question: What is the kingdom's current production level?

Answer: Our daily production does not exceed 2.5 million barrels.

Question: What impact has the drop in oil production had on the Saudi Kingdom?

Answer: It has had a financially unacceptable effect which jeopardizes the kingdom's development capabilities. That is why we must produce our OPEC quota in full.

Question: When do you think the kingdom will be able to do that?

Answer: Soon, God willing.

Question: According to press reports the kingdom has threatened OPEC members by saying that it would flood the market with oil. What is the truth about this matter?

Answer: That is not true at all. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not threaten anyone. It cooperates with everyone and wants good for all. All we are saying is that the kingdom cannot impose a commitment to OPEC resolutions on others and it appreciates the circumstances of others. If everyone disciplined himself, we would be the first to do so but if, for individual reasons, there is no discipline then every side will be free.

Question: In other words there is a limit to your patience?

Answer: It is a question not of patience, but of meeting the Saudi people's needs.

Question: You have agreed to hold an extraordinary meeting in October. What will be the main topics on the agenda?

Answer: The most important issue will be the quotas for members.

Question: Do think that an agreement on that issue is possible in OPEC's present circumstances?

Answer: I believe that for the time being it is very difficult to reach agreement on that matter.

Question: Do you expect any improvement in oil demands in the near future?

Answer: It is common knowledge that the demand for oil increases after the summer. The reserves of the consumer countries are almost nil.

Question: You speak of a drop in reserves. How has that affected the oil market?

Answer: It has weakened the consumers' ability to impose their will on the market.

Question: How do you view the policies of the states outside OPEC, such as Britain, and their effect on the oil market?

Answer: The non-OPEC oil producing countries act freely. They can increase their prices to a maximum level or cut them to the minimum level depending on market conditions. They rely on OPEC to protect prices. The OPEC members are beginning to act like nonmembers. They rely on the Saudi Kingdom to protect prices. Now, when it transpires that the kingdom is unable to shoulder that responsibility, the attitudes of the OPEC members will change. When the non-OPEC states realize that OPEC does not accept continuous responsibility for protecting prices they will change their attitude. At present they care about nothing other than their own interests.

Question: In the circumstances, do you expect a price war to begin?

Answer: We hope there will be no such war, because a price war would be detrimental to all sides but mainly to the non-OPEC states and some OPEC states. Saudi Arabia would suffer least of all.

Question: During the advisory meeting held in Vienna the idea of setting up a marketing body was raised. What do you think of such an idea?

Answer: Such ideas are beautiful and could theoretically be considered but the current circumstances and the pressing financial needs of several OPEC members make the implementation of such an idea very difficult.

Question: Some people believe that OPEC is no longer able to withstand pressure and that its policies are now in line with the oil market conditions. What is your comment?

Answer: OPEC can still be in control but its position has been weakened by the attitude of its members. We would be in command if the member states disciplined themselves and honored resolutions.

Question: Are there any signs that conditions within OPEC will improve in the near future?

Answer: There are signs that at least the deterioration has stopped. There are signs of improvement. That is our hope, anyway.

Question: how do you view Mexico's price cuts?

Answer: Mexico has been under great pressure. Its decision was made under pressure of circumstances. We are not happy with that decision.

Bahrain Industry Minister Arrives in Jeddah

GF041951 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Jeddah, 4 Aug (SPA) — Yusuf Ahmad Al-Shirawi, Bahraini minister of development and industry, arrived in Jeddah tonight on a 2-day official visit to the kingdom.

His highness was welcomed at the airport by Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, and a number of officials at the Petroleum Ministry.

UAE

President Al Nuhayyan To Attend Arab Summit

GF051054 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Aug (WAKH) — It was announced in Abu Dhabi today that UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan will lead his country's delegation to the emergency Arab summit conference, which will open in Casablanca on Wednesday. His Highness Shaykh Zayid will leave Abu Dhabi tomorrow for Casablanca to attend this conference.

The delegation accompanying the UAE president will include: Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the president's court; Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, petroleum and natural resources minister; Major General Hammudah ibn 'Ali, minister of state for internal affairs; Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Shaykh Hamdan ibn ibn Zayid; 'Abdallah al-Nuways, Information and Culture Ministry under secretary; 'Abdallah al-Za'wi, the UAE ambassador to Morocco; Khamis al-Rumaythi, director of the president's office; and Ahmad al-Maqami, the UAE ambassador to Tunis and its Arab League representative.

President Departs

GF061010 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpt] His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the state, left the UAE today for the fraternal Moroccan Kingdom. He will take part in the extraordinary Arab summit which is scheduled to open its sessions in Casablanca tomorrow, Wednesday.

PDRY

Foreign Ministry Denounces 'Bright Star'

GF050520 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry stated the following: Our Arab region is currently witnessing fervent moves aimed at imposing capitulatory solutions and plans along the lines of U.S. plots, including the Camp David accords and the Reagan plan. The current U.S. exercises being carried out in collaboration with a number of Arab countries stress the aggressive U.S. intentions vis-a-vis our Arab people and its determination to impose these collusive plots and its direct military intervention in the region. These intentions are grave dangers to the sovereignty and independence of the region's countries and peoples.

The U.S. aggressive intentions against our Arab people intensified and peaked in the 1967 war when Israel occupied Arab territory, and when the United States signed the strategic alliance treaty with Israel. The United States has exerted sedulous efforts to establish so-called strategic coordination with some Arab regimes and the Zionist entity, has formed the Rapid Deployment Force, has declared the Arab region as being among the vital regions with regard to U.S. interests, has signed the Camp David accords, and invaded Lebanon in 1982. All these moves have been aimed at fortifying the U.S.-Zionist intervention in the region's affairs, creating tension, and enhancing the U.S. military influence in Arab countries in order to subjugate them to the U.S. hegemony to fulfill its aggressive aims vis-a-vis the liberation regimes and the Arab national liberation movement spearheaded by the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people to return to their homeland, determine their own fate, and establish their independent country under the PLO. Current joint maneuvers are being carried out under the name of "Bright Star 85" in a number of Arab countries whose regimes are in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive aims. Our Arab (?forces) have proved that they continuously reject imperialist influence in their countries. The uprising of the fraternal Sudanese people against the Numayri regime came as a blow to those tying their people's fate to U.S. imperialism and its aggressive plots and military influence.

Stemming from its constant principled stand based on striving to establish peace and security and adhering to commitments to its known initiatives on security, safety, and sovereignty of the region's peoples and countries by freeing them from imperialist bases and influence, the PDRY denounces these joint military maneuvers. It considers them to be an intervention in the internal affairs of the region's peoples and countries, and a blatant threat to stability and security in the Middle Eastern countries and those in the Horn of Africa.

YAR

Prime Minister To Lead Delegation to Arab Summit

GF051744 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] The General Secretariat of the Presidency announced that our country will participate in the Arab summit scheduled to convene in Morocco on 7 August. The delegation will be chaired by Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee. The delegation includes Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the Consultative Council; Brother Mustafa Ya'qub, adviser to the Foreign Ministry; Brother Salah 'Ali al-Ashwal, permanent envoy of our country to the Arab League, and our ambassador in Tunis; and Brother 'Abd al-Wahab Ahmad, our ambassador in Morocco.

'Abd al-Ghani Departs

GF060956 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Sanaa, 6 Aug (WAKH) — Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani left Sanaa today for Casablanca on a visit to Morocco that will last several days. Radio Sanaa reported today that 'Abd al-Ghani will lead his country's delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit conference due to convene on Wednesday.

U.S. Envoy Begins Official Visit to Cairo

Talks With Mubarak

NC051246 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 5 Aug (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak this morning received John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, and his delegation. Whitehead is on a visit to Egypt as part of the tour he is making to several countries in the area. The meeting was attended by Nicholas Veliotes, U.S. ambassador in Cairo.

Meets With 'Ali

NC051715 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Aug (MENA) — Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has expressed hope that the Arab states will adopt some constructive resolutions at their summit meeting. These resolutions should promote the peace process and improve relations among the Arabs without polarizing or shattering the Arab world.

Prime Minister 'Ali spoke to newsmen today about the proposed dialogue involving Jordan, the United States, and the Palestinians. He said that President Mubarak's message, which he conveyed to President Reagan 2 weeks ago, as well as the ongoing contacts between the two countries, call for a dialogue between the United States and a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation. This stems from the fact that it would represent the first step toward a settlement.

The prime minister also commented on his meeting today with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead. According to 'Ali, they used the session to discuss the situation in the Middle East, ways of giving momentum to the peace process, international issues, and bilateral relations.

U.S.-Egypt Talks Begin

NC052110 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1935 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Aug (MENA) — Official U.S.-Egyptian talks began this evening. The Egyptian delegation was headed by Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, while the U.S. delegation was led by John Whitehead, deputy secretary of state, who is currently visiting Cairo.

Following the 2-hour talks, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that a number of issues of common interest were reviewed. He added that the talks were fruitful and that there was full understanding regarding all matters discussed. The foreign minister noted that the talks dealt with various developments in the Middle East situation, as well as steps being taken to achieve peace.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid stressed that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement represents the cornerstone of a peaceful settlement to the Palestinian issue. He added that it is necessary to promote the U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue so as to encourage the parties concerned to proceed with peace efforts.

'Abd al-Majid also said that the talks dealt with relations between the United States and Egypt.

In a statement following the meeting, the U.S. deputy secretary of state said he was pleased with the fruitful and comprehensive talks he had with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

Further Reportage on 'Bright Star-85' Exercise

'Urabi Discusses Maneuvers

NC052226 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Aug (MENA) — Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, today attended the joint Egyptian-U.S. military exercises known as "Bright Star-85," which were held in an area west of Alexandria.

During the joint exercises, the Egyptian Armed Forces carried out sea landing operations using only Egyptian equipment, with the exception of the landing ships, which belonged to the United States.

The training exercises involving landings from the sea were a major operation, as Egypt's naval forces, Air Force, shock troops, and paratroopers took part. Some U.S. equipment was used to prepare for the landing operations.

Various types of warplanes and helicopters produced in both the West and the East were employed in the airborne operations.

The Egyptian military spokesman has said that the maneuvers have no political objectives. He said they were planned in advance, with the goal of gaining combat experience.

The maneuvers were attended by the commanders of the Egyptian Armed Forces, some Arab and friendly delegations, and General Kingston, the commander of the U.S. forces participating in the exercises. The maneuvers are expected to conclude on Thursday.

In a speech at the end of the first phase, Lt Gen al-'Urabi said: I welcome Gen Kingston to Egypt and I am pleased with the joint cooperation between our country and the United States. I am also pleased with the high level of skill demonstrated during the sea and air landing operations, as well as with the advanced degree of training displayed by the Egyptian and U.S. forces. This, Lt Gen al-'Urabi added, is significant for increasing our cooperation, particularly in the field of extremely complicated weapons. He said that despite the relatively small size of the forces participating in the maneuvers, they played an important role in command and control operations.

Lt Gen al-'Urabi reiterated that the joint maneuvers are not directed at anyone. They are merely exercises being held by the two countries. He added: We conducted joint exercises with the Soviets in this same area 15 years ago and no one asked about them. The general pointed out that the exercises are, first and foremost, subject to our will and planning.

According to Lt Gen al-'Urabi, the Egyptian forces have greatly benefitted from these joint exercises. The training has demonstrated the Egyptian soldier's proficiency in the use of military equipment. The Egyptian officer maintains high standards in both planning and execution. Similarly, we are proud of the Egyptian soldier's high level of efficiency.

The chief of staff noted that there is no connection between the Egyptian-U.S. maneuvers and U.S. maneuvers being conducted with certain other Arab states. He added that these exercises were planned well in advance.

Lt Gen Ibrahim al-'Urabi pointed out: We will continue these maneuvres as long as the Egyptian Armed Forces benefit from them. He added: We will seize every opportunity that will contribute to the advancement of our Armed Forces.

The commander of the U.S. forces participating in the maneuvres highlighted the importance of cooperation in carrying out joint Egyptian-U.S. exercises in the future.

Kingston denied that there was any relationship between the joint Egyptian-U.S. exercises and the latest incidents in the area. He said these exercises were planned many years ago.

Clash Among Officers Reported

GF051821 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 4 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Egyptian Defense Ministry sources have stated that as the "Bright Star" maneuvers were being prepared, a clash broke out between two U.S. and Egyptian officers. These sources said: The clash almost caused the postponement of the exercises, scheduled to begin 4 August. The clash started while an Egyptian colonel and some of his unit's officers and soldiers were preparing a field for artillery exercises. A U.S. officer rebuked the Egyptian colonel, telling him that he does not know military principles; the location chosen by the Egyptian colonel was different from that marked on the map given to the U.S. forces participating in the exercises. The U.S. officer protested to the Egyptian officers and soldiers, and used abusive language, because he expected the field selected for use by the U.S. forces would be subjected to Egyptian cross-fire — which contravened the agreed plans.

The sources pointed out that this clash intensified when the Egyptian colonel ordered his soldiers to surround the U.S. officer and his assistants, who sent an SOS signal to the U.S. commander. They added: Within minutes the area was overwhelmed by thousands of Egyptpan military police, Armed Forces commanders, and some U.S. commanders. The police led away the Egyptian colonel and his unit's officers and soldiers, who did not return to their locations. Subsequently, bulldozers were seen flattening the Egyptian artillery field.

AL-AKHBAR Views Operation

NC060525 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2245 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Aug (MENA) — Commenting on the joint Egyptian-U.S. "Bright Star" maneuvers, *AL-AKHBAR* says that no one should interfere in our decisions to provide our Armed Forces with training methods. The paper adds that these maneuvers confirm that Egypt, despite its adherence to peace as a firm strategy, realizes that peace must be protected and guaranteed. The guarantee of peace is to have capable and well-trained armed forces.

In the issue to appear tomorrow, Tuesday, the paper notes that it is surprising that statements and comments are being made everywhere about the "Bright Star" maneuvers — the biggest joint U.S.-Egyptian military exercises ever — although Egypt has affirmed that it will not allow foreign military bases on its territory and that it will not grant military bases to the United States.

AL-AKHBAR adds that Egypt's clear policy confirms that these maneuvers have absolutely no strategic objectives though the Egyptian Armed Forces do benefit from these maneuvers, which are being conducted with the most advanced technological equipment.

AL-AKHBAR concludes by saying that the objective of these maneuvers is purely technical. All that is being said linking these maneuvers with Egyptian-U.S. relations is untrue. Our relations with the United States are friendly and are based on equality.

Foreign Ministry Condemns Israeli Practices

NC051834 Cairo MENA in English 1822 GMT 05 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, Aug. 5 (MENA) — Egypt today condemned the recent repressive measures taken by the Israeli Government against occupied Arab territories inhabitants and described them as a collective punishment of the occupied territories inhabitants and a flagrant violation of the principles of international law and geneva conventions.

In statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs tonight, Egypt expressed its deep concern over reports to the effect that the Israeli Government had adopted arbitrary measures against occupied Arab territories inhabitants represented in giving the Israeli authorities the right to arrest the inhabitants and dismiss them without trial in addition to the closure of the Palestinian Al-Najah University.

Integration Process With Sudan Suspended

PM051617 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 31 Jul 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Egyptian-Sudanese Integration Suspended"]

[Text] The Egyptian Government has cancelled the assignment of Egyptian employees selected for work at the General Secretariat for Egyptian-Sudanese Integration and has informed them that work at the secretariat has been suspended. According to Sudanese sources, that step was taken after the following two developments:

1. A Sudanese memorandum to the Egyptian authorities requested reconsideration of the concept and basis of integration.

2. The Sudanese authorities arrested Integration Secretary General Abu Bakr 'Uthman and appointed 'Abd al-Sattar Amin in his place without consulting Egypt. That move upset Egypt because Abu Bakr 'Uthman had been appointed to that post by the Nile Valley Parliament of both countries.

The Sudanese security authorities arrested Abu Bakr 'Uthman as a former aide of former President Numayri. He was accused of undermining Sudan's economy and stability and wasting public funds. The penalty for these charges is death or imprisonment.

Further on Visit by Mozambique's Chissano

Joint Communique Issued

NC051421 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1235 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Aug (MENA) — Egypt and Mozambique have reaffirmed the need to attain a just and permanent peace in the Middle East — a peace that is based on a complete Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, and on the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination under the PLO's leadership.

The two states expressed extreme concern over the continuing racial discrimination policies pursued by the Pretoria regime as well as its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its aggressive practices, which aim at destabilizing the African Frontline States.

This came in a joint communique issued today at the end of the 4-day visit to Cairo by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Mozambique minister of foreign affairs.

The two delegations affirmed their support for all initiatives to reach a comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict through negotiations. The Mozambique delegation expressed complete support for Egypt's efforts to achieve a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The communique noted that the two countries believe that the agreement signed on 11 February 1985 for coordinating joint action between Jordan and the PLO is a positive step toward regaining the Palestinian people's rights.

Regarding Lebanon, Egypt and Mozambique emphasized the need for a complete Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon so as to ensure the Lebanese Government's sovereignty over all its national territories.

The two countries expressed their extreme concern over the continuing war between Iraq and Iran. They called for a peaceful settlement to this conflict through negotiations.

On the Nonaligned Movement, the two countries stressed its importance, which is seen as a basic forum for the positive solution of problems faced by the international community. In this respect, the two countries reaffirmed the importance of intensifying the efforts for bringing about the success of the forthcoming conference of nonaligned foreign ministers that will be held in Luanda in September.

In their communique, the two countries expressed their satisfaction with the success of the 21st OAU summit, especially with the Addis Ababa declaration issued at the conference with regard to the economic situation in Africa. They also expressed satisfaction over the conference's resolutions concerning the problem of African debts and the establishment of a special fund for emergencies and another one for development.

With regard to the Western Sahara issue, the two sides called for a peaceful solution to this conflict through the complete implementation of the OAU and UN resolutions, which call on the parties concerned to start negotiations and to hold a referendum in Western Sahara.

As for the Chadian problem, the two states expressed their hope that the various Cahdian factions would achieve a national reconciliation within the framework of the efforts being exerted by the OAU.

Regarding Egyptian-Mozambique relations, the two sides affirmed the need to consolidate and develop their bilateral cooperation. They decided to pursue a new method of action to ensure a continuing momentum for their relations.

The communique noted that the two sides decided to set up an Egyptian-Mozambique committee to promote and diversify the areas of economic, social, trade, technical, cultural, and scientific cooperation.

Dr Butrus Ghali expressed his government's support for Mozambique and its people as well for the Frontline States in their efforts to achieve peace, progress, annd social and economic development.

Joaquim Alberto Chissano invited Dr Butrus Ghali to visit the Republic of Mozambique. Dr Ghali accepted the invitation. A date for the visit will be fixed later.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

NC051422 Cairo MENA in English 1400 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, Aug. 5 (MENA) — Egypt's Fund for Technical Cooperation in Africa and Mozambique signed here today an agreement for furthering cooperation. The agreement provides for setting up a joint Egyptian-Mozambican committee to diversify cooperation between the two sides in the various fields.

The agreement was signed by State Minister for Foriegn Affairs dr Butrus Ghali and Mozambiquean Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano. After signing the agreement, Dr. Ghali said that the Egyptian-Mozambican talks were successful and fruitful. He added that according to the directives of President Husni Mubarak several important steps were taken to give momentum for mutual cooperation and for African solidarity.

Chissano Ends Visit

NC061110 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0957 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Aug (MENA) — Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano has stated that President Husni Mubarak received an invitation from President Samora Machel to visit Mozambique. A date for the trip will be set later. President Mubarak, he added, has also expressed his desire to develop bilateral relations and to strengthen friendly ties.

Chissano made these remarks in a statement before departing from Cairo this morning at the conclusion of his 3-day visit to Egypt. He said that President Mubarak had expressed deep interest in the current situation along the Mozambique-South African borders. The Egyptian president also stated his full support for and readiness to contribute to efforts being made to solve the political and economic problems facing Mozambique.

The minister described his visit to Cairo as positive. He said that agreement had been reached on the need to make bilateral relations more dynamic. He emphasized that Egypt occupies a unique position in Africa due to its abundant expertise in all fields, particularly in the agricultural and health sectors.

Commenting on possible African moves during the nonaligned foreign ministers conference, scheduled to be held in Angola from 2 to 7 September, the Mozambican foreign minister said that Africa will try to get the nonaligned countries to take a firm stand supporting the Frontline States and the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia. The choice of Angola to host this conference, he added, is a good one. The problem will become even clearer in light of South Africa's occupation of Angolan territory and its repeated aggression against this African country.

Chissano stressed that the time has come for Africa to draw attention to the problems of famine and drought in southern Africa and to the problems of colonialism and racial discrimination in South Africa.

Concluding his statement, the Mozambican foreign minister expressed his optimism that the nonaligned countries would support liberation movements in Africa, oppose racial discrimination, and back those people fighting for freedom everywhere in the world.

Honduran Foreign Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC040828 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Honduran Foreign Affairs Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica arrived in Cairo today on a 3-day visit to Egypt. He will hold talks with Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on international issues of common interest and on the Middle East situation. The two ministers will also discuss bilateral relations and the means of strengthening them in all fields.

Barnica Meets Mubarak

NC051312 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1235 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Aug (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica this afternoon. The Honduran minister expressed his pleasure at meeting with President Mubarak and said the meeting was very cordial.

In a statement he made after the meeting, Edgardo Paz Barnica expressed his desire to establish cordial and firm diplomatic relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt and to start a new era of close cooperation in all scientific and technical fields so as to serve the cause of peace in both the Middle East and in Central America.

He added: I had the honor to speak with President Mubarak about the possibility of establishing close relations with Egypt in all fields, particularly in the political and agricultural spheres. He added that Egypt and Honduras have in fact had diplomatic relations since 1970. But, he added, we wish to raise these relations to the level of resident embassies. The Honduran Government attaches much importance to the opening of an embassy in Cairo. This is the main purpose of my visit to Egypt.

The Honduran foreign minister stressed that his country supports all resolutions by the United Nations and international organizations on the Middle East problem. He added that President Mubarak had given him a cordial message of greetings to the Honduran people and president.

He noted that the Honduran Government wants to follow a democratic policy and to establish cordial relations with all its neighbors. It also favors respect for the sovereignty of other countries and non-interference in their internal affairs.

Mubarak Receives Sao Tomean Agriculture Minister

NC041433 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 4 Aug (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Tome Dias da Costa, the Sao Tomean minister of agriculture and ranching, today. Da Costa is currently visiting Cairo. The session was also attended by Dr Yusuf Wali, minister of agriculture and food security.

The Sao Tomean minister spoke highly of the progress made in bilateral relations and of Egypt's efforts to boost African cooperation and solidarity. He described his meeting with President Mubarak as fruitful. He also noted that they reviewed several important issues, placing special emphasis on aid to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. Tome Dias da Costa pointed out that he brought President Mubarak greetings from the Sao Tomean president and his thanks for Egypt's efforts to help Sao Tome and Principe. In addition, the Sao Tomean minister expressed hope that his visit would further stimulate bilateral cooperation and relations.

For his part, Minister Yusuf Wali said that the two countries agreed to exchange official visits. New strains of bananas will be imported from Sao Tome and Principe, and it will receive certain varieties of corn and onions from Egypt. Wali added that Sao Tomean scientists will be trained in the Egyptian Agricultural Center.

Omani Foreign Minister Leaves Cairo for Rabat

NC051139 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Aug (MENA) — Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Oman's minister of state for foreign affairs, left for Rabat this morning following a 1-day visit to Cairo. The Minister will attend the emergency Arab summit, which opens on 7 August. Members of the Omani Embassy staff in Cairo saw Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah off at Cairo airport.

Officials Expected for Basin Conference

NC051554 Cairo MENA in English 1430 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, Aug 5 (MENA) — State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali received today heads of the Foreign Ministry departments to discuss arrangements for the Nile Basin (INDUGO) Foreign Ministers Conference due to open here for the first time on August 7 and 8.

The foreign ministers of the participating countries namely Zaire, Rwanda and Uganda will arrive here tomorrow. Director of Africa's department at the Foreign Ministry Ambassador Hamid Sidqi said that the Sudanese delegation is expected to arrive tomorrow under Foreign Undersecretary Faruq 'Abd al-Rahman.

Security Authorities Impound Ship Carrying Arms

GF061030 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 31 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Cairo — Egyptian security authorities have seized a ship loaded with arms inside Egyptian territorial waters. The Egyptian authorities became suspicious about the ship while it was sailing in Egyptian territorial waters and exercised Egypt's sovereignty over its territorial waters. The ship was searched and the arms found. Investigations are taking place in great secrecy in order to safeguard Egypt's relations with some Arab countries, which are feared to be involved in the operation.

Commentary Urges Solidarity With Egypt During Summit

NC052000 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Aug 85

['Abd al-'Azim Hammad commentary: "The Emergency Arab Summit in Casablanca Is Facing a Unique Challenge"]

[Text] The emergency Arab summit, which will open on 7 August in Casablanca, Morocco is, in our opinion, faced with an unprecedented challenge. For the first time in its history, the Arab summit will be confined to those willing to attend it. This is an official turnabout, or, in legal terminology, sets a precedent for accepting majority rule in work among the Arab countries.

The challenge facing the summit, then, is whether it will content itself with the success of merely meeting, despite the hurdles erected by the minority, which has obstructed such a convocation for years. Or whether it will impart real meaning to this success by asserting the will of the majority and redeeming joint Arab action from the stagnation into which it regressed because of the minority's attitude.

If the Casablanca summit is satisfied with merely convening, it would be denying itself the possibility of achieving anything positive. It would also supply the Arab minority with evidence that the majority is incapable of taking action without it. We are well aware that the absence of some Arab countries, particularly Syria, Libya, and Algeria, from the summit supports the view that the Arabs are unable to end current fragmentation. The reason for their absence is that Syria and Libya have generated major differences over such central themes as the Palestinian issue, the Gulf war, and Lebanon. As for Algeria, it is party to a minor Arab split due to its dispute with Morocco over the Western Sahara.

It is most important now to end disagreements over major Arab issues. The fact that the abovementioned countries are absent from the Casablanca summit does not nullify its chances of reducing friction and mobilizing the Arabs behind the Palestinian issue. In any case, the mere presence of Syria and Libya at the summit would not have automatically erased Arab differences, unless the two countries were to voluntarily halt their disruptive attitudes.

Political craftsmanship can, however, supply other methods to end Arab disagreement without Syrian or Libyan help. This is exactly the challenge facing the Casablanca summit. Needless to say, the main way to end differences over the three major issues — the Palestinian problem, the Gulf war, and Lebanon — is to rebuild Arab solidarity around Egypt. This task requires more than restoring relations with Egypt or even isolating the architects of disruption.

Egypt, for its part, does not seek to isolate any Arab country, nor does it sanction the formation of blocs or axes within the Arab world. Arab solidarity with Egypt means employing the bulk of the region's potential in the service of Arab issues. This would neutralize the harmful effects of some people's attitudes.

What, then, will the Casablanca summit accomplish? In other words, what will those who have remained silent long enough to bring trouble to their own doorsteps do? In exactly 3 days we will know the answer.

Saddam Husayn Chairs Army Command Meeting

JN061325 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1311 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Aug (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today presided over a meeting for the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command. During the meeting, which was attended by Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, and Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs, the situation on the battlefronts was reviewed.

Ramadan Leaves for Arab Summit, Makes Statement

JN060736 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0645 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Aug (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, left for Casablanca this morning to attend the emergency Arab summit. Taha Yasin Ramadan told INA that Iraq's policy, as reiterated by President Saddam Husayn, is to attend Arab summits because the meeting of Arab brothers at summit level is an important opportunity to seriously discuss all that our Arab nation is experiencing and the negative aspects it faces, such as the nonexistence of a unified pan-Arab stand and the escalation of the conspiracy and aggression against Arab countries by its Zionist and Khomeyniite enemies in an overt accord and coordination with some Arab regimes, such as the agent Al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi regimes.

Taha Yasin Ramadan explained that the overwhelming participation of Arab countries in this summit is a victory for the Arab nation's will and the sound unified Arab stand. He stressed that the Arabs have freely decided to meet at summit level in spite of the fact that some Arab regimes, particularly the Syrian regime, have done their best to obstruct this meeting. They have worked for the last 3 years to delay the 13th Arab summit.

The RCC member said he hopes that the emergency Arab summit would adopt important and effective resolutions in service of joint Arab action, emphasizing that serious joint Arab action is stronger than any form of conspiracy or aggression, irrespective of their magnitude and means.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said that the Iraqi delegation will do its best to make the summit a success and to reach serious and effective resolutions.

On the nonparticipation of some regimes in the summit Ramadan said that this will not have any impact on the summit because those who are absent have always worked to prevent the meeting of brothers at summit level to discuss important Arab issues and reach a unified Arab stand of solidarity as they are against joint Arab action.

The delegation accompanying Taha Yasin Ramadan consists of Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Taha Yasin al-'Ali, foreign ministry under secretary; Nuri Isma'il al-Wa'is; and other officials.

Oil Ministry Official Leaves for Romania

JN061136 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Aug (INA) — Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Muhsin 'Alwan left Baghdad for Bucharest today at the head of a delegation on a week-long visit to Romania. 'Alwan told INA that he will head the Iraqi side to the Iraqi-Romanian Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation that will begin meetings there later today.

'Alwan said that the talks will deal with what was agreed during the seventh session of the joint committee, the revitalization of trade exchange between the two countries, and the progress of projects Romanian companies are currently implementing in Iraq.

Iraqi-Indian Talks Begin in Baghdad 5 Aug

JN051249 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1119 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Aug (INA) — The Iraqi-Indian talks aimed at promoting the relations of cooperation in all fields began here today.

Ghassan 'Abdallah Radwan, under secretary of the Transport and Communications Ministry and vice chairman of the Iraqi-Indian joint committee, headed the Iraqi side; and (J. N. Ranji), Indian Trade Ministry under secretary, headed the Indian side.

They reviewed bilateral relations and ways to promote them in the economic, trade, and cultural fields.

The Iraqi side to the talks included representatives from the Ministries of Transport and Communications, Oil, and Planning, as well as from the the Baghdad Municipality and the Central Bank. The Indian side included representatives from the Indian establishments and trading companies as well as the Indian ambassador in Baghad.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,917

JN051626 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Communique No 1,917 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 5 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With all the greatness of Iraq and the glory of its people, our valiant Armed Forces stand strongly in all trenches of honor along our lofty borders, warding off harm from our cherished homeland and imposing their complete control on all operational theaters.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our forward units in the IV Army Corps sector pounded enemy positions and troop concentrations, killing four, wounding

others, destroying three observation posts, and setting one hardware stockpile on fire.

2. An enemy patrol of eight boats tried to approach the positions of one of our forward units in the East Tigris sector. Our heroesconfronted it and managed with vehement, concentrated hits to destroy five boats. The remaining three boats fled, chased by the fire of our brave soldiers. Elsewhere in the same sector, four enemy soldiers were killed and one hardware stockpile was destroyed.

3. One of our units in the northern sector sighted four enemy vehicles. They were fired upon and destroyed.

4. Our forward units engaged the enemy units opposite our positions in the central sector with mortars and other weapons, scoring effective hits. Two enemy soldiers were killed, others were wounded, one hardware stockpile was destroyed, and one vehicle was damaged.

5. One enemy observation post and one personnel position were destroyed in the northern sector.

6. One enemy soldier was killed and one observation post was destroyed in the East Basra sector.

7. The forces of the despotic, criminal clique shelled the suburbs of Mandali and Al-'Uzayr with long-range artillery.

8. In order to avoid the evil inclinations of the sanguinary regime ruling Iran, an Iranian family sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefronts. All the family memebrs were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 August 1985

Explosive Charge Defused in Al-Ta'mim Oil Well

JN061141 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1128 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Aug (INA) — It was announced here today that an explosive charge, set to explode near one of the oil wells in Al-Ta'mim Governorate in northern Iraq, was discovered. INA learned that the explosive charge, which was defused before it could explode, was planted by agents of foreign regimes.

Government Sends Memo to U.S. on Israeli Plans

GF041720 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Aug (WAKH) — The Jordanian Government has sent an urgent memorandum to Washington on Israeli plans to launch air raids on several Jordanian military bases under the pretext of striking at Palestinian commando bases, according to press reports here Sunday.

Kuwaiti daily *AL-QABAS* today quoted reliable Arab diplomatic sources in Paris as saying that the plans aim at creating an atmosphere of panic to block inclusion of Palestinians, even the moderates, in the negotiation process with Washington as means to settle the Palestinian problem.

The memorandum indicated that any delay by the United States to warn Israel against such action could encourage the extremist faction within the PLO, the paper said.

The memo was sent following the Israeli Commerce and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon's call to strike at Palestinian bases wherever found.

Al-Khatib on Israeli Intentions, Arab Summit

GF051341 Doha QNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Aug (QNA) — Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has announced that Jordanian contacts with the United States and a number of other influential countries concerned the revelation of Israel's aggressive intentions against Jordan, as stated by former Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon.

In a statement published today in the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Al-Khatib said that these contacts also focused on the Israeli Cabinet's decision yesterday to deport every Palestinian citizen suspected by the occupation authorities of being connected with the Palestinian resistance. The Jordanian minister stated that these contacts were designed to expose to the world the reality of the terrorist practices stirred by the joint Jordanian-Palestinian initiative. Al-Khatib also referred to the emergency Arab summit and Jordan's readiness to explain the plans of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian initiative in light of the Amman agreement should the participating Arab leaders so inquire.

Hazim Nusaybah Receives Hebron Popular Delegation

JN051556 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Amman — Dr Hazim Nusaybah, minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs, received a Hebron Governorate popular delegation this morning. The delegation stressed the Hebron Governorate citizens' support for Jordanian and PLO efforts to save the kinfolk in the occupied Arab territories from the yoke of occupation. It also praised His Majesty King Husayn's brave efforts to serve the Arab cause, foremost of which is the Palestine question. Nusaybah stressed Jordan's concern about overcoming the occupied West Bank citizens' difficulties.

Al-Lawzi Confers With U.S. Congressman

JN060658 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi received at his office today U.S. Congressman Mervyn Dymally and his delegation who are currently visiting Jordan. Al-Lawzi explained to the delegation the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and its importance in the peace process, adding that it is a practical way to implement Arab and international resolutions which define principles for achieving a peaceful solution to the Palestine question, the core of dispute in the region.

He also explained that the importance of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement stems from the fact that it is based on UN resolutions, on international legitimacy, and on human rights. He called for achieving peace through an international conference attended by all Arab and international parties concerned, including the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

During the meeting, which was attended by Senate member Walid Salah, they held a detailed dialogue on Israeli practices in the occupied land, represented by confiscation of land and group punishments that Israel exercises against Arab citizens, as well as interference with Arab religious, educational, health, and humanitarian institutions.

AL-RA'Y on Recent Israeli 'Repressive' Measures

JN050744 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 5 Aug 85 pp 1, 25

[Editorial: "Repressive, But Not Security Measures"]

[Text] Yesterday the Israeli Cabinet decided to resume administrative detentions in the occupied territory, to reinstitute deportations, and to expand prisons there, describing these repressive measures against our steadfast kinfolk as security measures.

These three measures come only a few days after three other measures — closing the Hospice Hospital in Jerusalem; closing Al-Najah University in Nabulus; and cutting off water, electricity, and telephones from Nabulus and its surrounding area. Thus, the decisions made by the Israeli Cabinet yesterday complete the decisions made earlier and clearly show the expansion of terrorist measures which the Israeli authorities have intensified against the Palestinians in the occupied territory.

The old and new Israeli decisions violate all international charters and laws and expose the serious intentions of the occupation authorities in the next stage. These Israeli decisions assert the need for a quick Arab move to make the international community assume its responsibility toward the Israeli terrorist measures in the territories.

We remind everybody that these measures may escalate the violent confrontation staged under occupation and create grave repercussions there. These measures are strong evidence that Israel is racing with time to remove the Palestinians from their land and to destroy them physically and morally, leaving Israel to devour the land and empty the cause of its substance.

These developments and signs should prompt the Arabs to coordinate moves in order to save the territory and kinfolk in the occupied territory. These developments and signs should also motivate them to establish a new Arab reality that is capable of facing the challenge, benefiting from the fact that time is an essential factor and important weapon and should not be used by the Israeli aggressors alone.

The emergency Arab summit will find a big file on the deteriorating situation in the occupied territory waiting for it. The Arab leaders will find themselves face to face with the historic and pan-Arab responsibility of stopping Israeli terrorism there, and saving the territory and kinfolk from the ordeal and evil schemes designed against them. It is obvious that the recent Israeli decisions are part of, as well as a prelude to, these evil schemes.

AL-RA'Y Columnist Rejects Sharon's Threats

JN040915 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Aug 85 p 26

[From the "Every Day" column by Tariq Masariwah: "You Are the Terrorists"]

[Text] As far as we are concerned, the Palestinians are the owners of a living, just pan-Arab cause. The terrorists are those who are trying to destroy the Palestine question and turn the Palestinian people into slaves on their own land. The pillars of these terrorists are Ari'el Sharon, murderer of women and children in Qibyah, 'Ayn al-Hulwah, Al-Miyah Wa Miyah, Sabra, and Shatila; Menahem Begin, murderer of women and children in the village of Dayr Yasin; and Yitzhaq Shamir, murderer of UN representative Count von Bernadotte. There are also hundreds of other Zionist terrorists.

Ari'el Sharon's threat against Jordan is an old Zionist attempt aimed at drawing attention away from the Zionist occupation's crimes and racist practices. We can take this terrorist's threats, whether he takes them to Washington or tries to implement them militarily on our land. If the people of Lebanon, which is divided and exhausted as a result of its internal conflict, managed to humiliate Sharon personally, brought him down from his post as defense minister, and forced the Israeli Army to withdraw with the least amount of dignity, the cohesive, confident Jordanian people are capable of wringing his neck and crushing his army. He tasted that in Al-Karamah.

Jordan is not a country that trades with big resounding words. However, taking everything into consideration, it will not be easy to storm it politically through Washington or militarily across the River Jordan. Jordan regards the Palestinian people's cause as a pan-Arab responsibility. It adheres to this responsibility as much as the Palestinians deem necessary within the circumstances of their just struggle and current Arab action and on the basis of absolute respect for Jordanian sovereignty. If Sharon and the Zionist pillars of racism and terrorism left behind in Lebanon those who will carry out their role there — striking at the Palestinians and exhausting their will to struggle — Jordan will assist the Palestinians, support and share in their struggle, and be their camp. We will not say to them: Go with your God and fight alone.

Jordan's problem lies in its adherence to its share of the pan-Arab responsibility. This problem sometimes places Jordan on a path of extreme difficulties, sweat, and tears. However, God and our nation have honored us with this path and we have been paying the price. We are proud because we are part of Palestine and part of a nation that has made Palestine a cause that will never die.

Sharon may wave the stick in the face of others, but Jordan does not fear Sharon's stick. We will raise the flag of Palestine in this country as high as we can because we grow with our major pan-Arab role.

Junblatt Comments on 'Alliance' With USSR

NC051302 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Excerpts] In an interview published today by *AL-SAFIR*, Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], discussed Lebanese affairs in both general and specific terms.

Asked about the Ihdin meeting between former President Sulayman Franjiyah and Elie Hubayqah, Junblatt said: I do not know what new events have taken place and how former President Franjiyah agreed to absolve Hubayqah of the Ihdin incident or of the issue of relations with Israel. I have nothing to do with this. I do not attach any importance to this meeting. Let them meet today or tomorrow, there is no difference. Anyhow, the reconciliation was a cheap one.

Asked if Franjiyah is still his ally at the national level, Junblatt replied: This is true at the national level. Yes, we are still allies as long as there is a common fight against Lebanon's enemies inside and abroad. He added: There is friendship and a longstanding political relationship with former President Franjiyah.

As to the Al-Mukhtarah meeting between him and the Amal movement leader, Walid Junblatt said: This meeting was held to forge an alliance between the PSP and the Amal movement. That was the main purpose. We agreed on setting up the National Union Front.

He was asked: You have established, on your own, an international alliance with the Soviet Union. He replied: I believe in the alliance with the Soviet Union at the Lebanese and Arab levels because there are aligned Arab countries that have been sold to the Americans. This is why I want to have an alliance with the Soviets. When Arab unity is established on a clear and open national and pan-Arab basis, then that will be a different matter. But the Soviet Union continues to be the support of all peoples. There is polarization in the world. We are with the Soviets and against reactionary imperialist policies anywhere.

Phalangists Demand Junblatt Dismissal, Trial

NC051558 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The Phalangist Party has demanded that Walid Junblatt be dismissed from the government immediately and brought to trial. The party has called on constitutional authorities, functionaries, and leaders to take a firm stand regarding Junblatt's positions, which constitute acts of high treason against the constitution, our homeland, and laws, as well as representing a blatant call for partition. His prohibition against using the Lebanese flag and national anthem and his ban on the presence of the legitimate Lebanese authority in Al-Shuf and 'Alayh are particular examples of such acts.

At a meeting convened by the Phalangist Party's Political Bureau and Central Council today, party leader Dr Elie Karamah reviewed the results of Minister Joseph al-Hashim's visit to Damascus. He reiterated the party's expectations for positive developments in light of Syrian support for the legitimate Lebanese authority. Dr Karamah welcomed any developments able to unify the Christian stand and rally Christian ranks. He stressed, however, that Christian unity cannot be realized without rallying around and supporting the president in his capacity as the legitimate representative of the Christians, the Lebanese people, and the homeland.

The conferees at the meeting also discussed Walid Junblatt's recent statement. They considered his remarks to be a blatant call for partition, particularly his ban on the use of the Lebanese flag and national anthem and his prohibition against the legitimate Lebanese authority's presence in Al-Shuf and 'Alayh. The Phalangist Party leader said that the program to partition Lebanon — a plot which has been carried out for a number of years and implemented by Walid Junblatt in Al-Shuf and 'Alayh through massacres, widespread evacuation, and the burning of abbeys, churches, and houses — was declared by Junblatt very clearly and in a uniquely insolent manner. The constitutional authorities, functionaries, and leaders must take a firm stand regarding Junblatt's position, which constitutes high treason against the constitution, homeland, and laws. He should be dismissed immediately from the government and brought to trial.

In conclusion Karamah stated: Junblatt's stands have again revealed those who are the tools of the plot to partition Lebanon and those who are intent on achieving the unity of our country's people and land. The latter remains the goal pursued by the Phalangist Party.

Nasirite Group Supports National Union Front

NC051347 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] The Nasirite Popular Organization issued a statement today in which it declared its full support for the establishment of the National Union Front. It said this front is an advanced forum for confirming Lebanon's Arabism and for supporting liberation causes both in the Arab world and internationally.

The statement added that the Front's stand toward the regime must stem from a firm conviction that the system has failed to achieve a united homeland or true national or Arab affiliation.

National Union Front Meeting Begins in Shtawrah

NC060959 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The Shtawrah conference delegates are continuing their meeting which began at 1045 today to discuss the political statement and to declare the National Union Front. This front will have the task of dealing with the requirements of the future period to liberate and unite the homeland and to establish a system of justice and equality.

Attending the meeting are: Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal movement; Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party; Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies; 'Asim Qansuh, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization; George Hawi, secretary general of the

Communist Party; 'Isam al-Mahayri, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party; 'Umar Harb, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Union; former Prime Minister Rashid al-Sulh; former ministers Ilyas Saba, Nasib al-Barbir, Najib Abu Haydar, and Malik Salam; Deputies Albert Mansur, Zahir al-Khatib, Hashim al-Husayni, and Salih al-Khayr; the Sidon National Political Council composed of Deputy Nazih al-Bizri, Usamah Sa'd, Tawfiq 'Usayran, Ahmad al-Kalash, Faruq al-Zayn, Hasib 'Abd al-Jawwad, Shaykh Yusuf Musilmani, and 'Abd al-Rahman al-Bizri; Marwan Hamadah; Hasan Hashim; 'Abdallah Sa'adah; Fayyad Haydar; Akram Shuhayyib; Antoine al-Ashqar; Qabalan 'Isa al-Khuri; Samir Sabbagh; Faruq al-Barbir; In'am Ra'd; Bisharah Mirhij; Marwan Faris; Munir al-Sayyad; 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abd al-Rahman; 'Abd al-'Aziz Qabbani; George Batal; Nadim 'Abd al-Samad; Ghassan al-'Aryan; Suhayl Hamadah; Najah Qaz'un from the Arab Democratic Party; 'Adnan al-Jisr; Sa'dallah Sha'ban; and Mahmud Tubbuh.

The meeting began with the observance of 1 minute of silence in mourning for the martyrs of the national resistance and the battle for the liberation of Lebanon. The opening speech was delivered by Deputy Speaker Munir Abu Fadil.

Coordination Committee Reviews Airport Security

NC051848 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Statement read by Lebanese Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran following a meeting of the Coordination Committee on 5 August at the Beau Rivage Hotel in West Beirut — recorded]

[Text] The Coordination Committee met at 1100 today under the chairmanship of Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran. The participants reviewed the security situation and gave the necessary orders to deal with any breaches of security. They decided to ask a number of officers from the Internal Security Forces to attend a future committee session. This will lead to a stricter application of the measures that have been taken. A decision was also made to strengthen the operations room in order to achieve a favorable security situation.

The committee expressed its satisfaction with the level of security at Beirut Airport. In accordance with another decision, the measures taken at the airport and on the roads leading to it will remain in effect.

The committee asks the media to be accurate in disseminating reports on the Coordination Committee. In addition, it calls on all parties not to put up any new posters.

Envoy Says French Do Not Support U.S. Sanctions

NC061144 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] French Ambassador in Lebanon Christian Graeff has told Ambassador Samih al-Baba, acting secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, that France does not support the U.S. measures against Beirut airport and the Lebanese airline companies. But the French ambassador added that nothing prevents France from taking some precautions and measures in French airports to protect Lebanese planes and passengers.

Ambassador al-Baba asked Ambassador Graeff to ask the French Government to allow two additional Middle East Airline flights to Paris and Nice.

Amal Reportedly Receives Weapons, Artillery

NC051144 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] In addition to the tanks it has received, the Amal movement has received 18 122 mm artillery pieces as well as a number of rocket launchers. Reports indicate that part of this equipment will be assembled in 'Ayn Hazir and the rest will be sent to southern Lebanon.

Fatah Dissidents Accused of Sidon Murders

NC060559 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The joint security committee's coordination group investigating the slaying of four Palestinians in Sidon has circulated the text of a secret report on the outcome of the investigation among leaders of the Palestinian resistance groups in Sidon. The report charges four intelligence members of the Fatah Uprising [dissident movement] of committing the crime.

PSP Radio Reports Suicide Operation in South

NC061219 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Martyr hero Jamal Safi this morning carried out a suicide operation against the headquarters of the military governor in the Zaghlah club, Hasbayya. Lieutenant Colonel (Tziroy) uses this club as headquarters, assisted by 5 intelligence officers, more than 15 guards, and 10 communications and administration personnel. About 40 soldiers of the Lahd forces also work there.

The suicide operation was carried out near a wall of the building with the use of an explosive charge weighing 400 kg carried on a mule. The building blew up with all the people inside.

Further on Explosions Reported in Damascus

Embassy Issues Denial

GF051347 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 4 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] We have received the following clarification from the Syrian Embassy in Kuwait: Some papers have published reports about a booby-trapped car exploding near the SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY offices in Damascus and about other explosions. The embassy is authorized to categorically deny that any explosions took place in Damascus or in any other part of Syria.

PLO Radio on Explosions

JN051730 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Reports from Damascus say that the Syrian authorities continue to impose a total blackout on the results of investigations in last Wednesday's Damascus explosion. Citing observers, the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-ANBA'* says the tendency is to play down the two-pronged operation that began with an explosion near the SANA building and ended with another explosion in Al-Baramikah quarter 2 hours later. *AL-ANBA'* adds that the operation followed a series of explosions, one of which was on the Damascus-Aleppo road damaging a Damascus telephone network and some high-voltage powerlines. A booby-trapped vehicle was also reported to have exploded.

Travelers arriving in Paris from Damascus say that Syria's repressive organs have taken strict precautionary measures around various buildings, government offices, and houses of senior officials of the regime. Reports say that more than 60 people were either killed or injured in the two explosions.

Al-Asad Receives Message From PDRY Leader

JN051150 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, PDRY minister of state for cabinet affairs, at 1230 today. The meeting was attended by PDRY Ambassador in Damascus 'Abduh 'Ali 'Abd al-Rahman. 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim delivered a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, dealing with the current situation in the Arab region. The two sides discussed this situation and the latest developments.

AL-SIYASAH Says Damascus To Secure Hostages' Release

NC060953 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Aug (MENA) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH*, in a report from London, quotes a Western diplomatic who arrived from Beirut as saying that Damascus will release 6 [as received] Western hostages who were taken at various times in Lebanon. The release would come a few minutes before the Arab summit conference opens tomorrow so as to steal the limelight from the summit conference.

The list of hostages includes five Americans and three Frenchmen. The countries to which these hostages belong had urged Syria to exert its efforts to secure their release along with the hostages of the American plane last month. The diplomat, who declined to give his name, said that Damascus wants to create a large-scale international propaganda festival to steal the limelight from the Arab summit conference in view of what the release of the hostages means to Western political and media circles.

TISHRIN: Arab Summit Serves U.S., Israeli Interests

JN030716 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Press review]

[Text] *TISHRIN* comments editorially on the Rabat summit. The paper says: Let us put aside the dark history and sellouts of pan-Arab causes that have characterized a number of Arab rulers and calmly discuss the great contradiction between the stands of these rulers and their practices concerning the cause on the one hand and their fake words and slogans on the other — contradictions that call for justifiable indignation.

Let us ask: Why the summit? What will be the summit's agenda? Is the summit's real aim to discuss liberation, just solutions, ways to confront the enemy, and the resolution of Arab disputes or to exercise pressure effecting a deep schism in Arab action? Such a schism would establish political axes in the Arab homeland and divide it into two trenches, two stands, and two policies — something that means destroying all pan-Arab institutions or vertically splitting them in line with a polarization they are insisting on effecting in the Arab homeland.

In this not the true background of Hassan II's suspect call? Is this not what the United States wanted and why it called for this summit? Is the call for summit not actually a purely American-Israeli call in an Arab voice? The summit will definitely not discuss the Palestinian issue or, to be more exact, the means of comprehensively and justly solving it on the bases of Arab rights or the Fes resolutions. Were this the case, there would not have been the need for an emergency summit. All they had to do was call for a summit to discuss implementing the Fes resolutions.

Therefore, they want a summit to liquidate the cause; a summit to discuss the U.S. peace, which was the real motive behind the U.S. call for this summit. The liquidation of the cause would be effected when basic provisions of the Arab League Charter are amended so these provisions could be in harmony with their ideas. This would permit them to subtitute majority rule for unanimous decisions, with all the dangers that this substitution will have for the pan-Arab cause. Fateful issues cannot be dealt with by a majority vote, otherwise they would be subjected to conniving whims. Thus, great causes will be lost with great ease.

In this case, the only result will be realizing the joint U.S.-Israeli goal, which is splitting the Arab homeland into two or more axes.

Keep in mind the dangers of axes and their destructive effect on Arab causes. Is this what they want and what they are working for? We doubt they want otherwise. We even assert they are working only for that purpose. The axes will divide the Arab nation and its institutions in order to destroy Arab efficiency and perpetuate Arab weakness Israel will exploit in order to implement all its schemes in the region. Is that what you want? Your hands will surely be paralyzed.

Read again what Hafiz al-Asad, leader of the Arab struggle, told our Armed Forces the day before yesterday: The agent Arabs will reap only bitterness, the people's wrath, and history's just punishment.

Pan-Arab stands can be judged in terms of their effective contribution to Arab efforts in the struggle with Israel and its allies. Rest assured that a thousand emergency summits at this level and with these dark aims will not realize anything for you. The entire nation, with all its angry masses and with the support of Syria, is lying in wait for the alien Arabs. It will not cooperate with the summit or with its results and will not allow summit decisions to be carried out.

Remember, from the viewpoint of history, geography, and struggle, Palestine is southern Syria and Palestine is the two banks of the River Jordan.

Two IDF Soldiers Killed, Two Wounded in Clash

TA051510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Corporal Dhor Hanan, aged 19 of Petah Tiqva, and Sergeant Eyal Kohen, aged 19 of Tel Aviv, were killed this morning in a clash with a terrorist squad east of the village of Majdal Silm in southern Lebanon. Two other soldiers sustained light injuries in the incident and were evacuated to the hospital. Three terrorists were killed in the exchange of fire. Kalachnikov rifles, an RPG rocket launcher, bombs, hand grenades, and a radio were found in their possession. This was reported by the IDF spokesman.

The funeral of Sgt Eyal Kohen will take place at 1200 tomorrow in the military sector at the Qiryat Sha'ul Cemetery. An announcement will be issued later about the funeral of Cpl Dror Hanan.

Peres Hopes 5 Aug Clash 'Isolated Incident'

TA061031 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres hopes that yesterday's events in Lebanon will prove to be an isolated incident. Speaking to our correspondent Haviva Roger during a tour of the Nesher settlement near Haifa today, the prime minister reacted for the first time to yesterday's incident in which two soldiers were killed and two others were wounded:

[Begin Peres recording] The soldiers died in combat. As you know, they killed the three terrorists who were there. This is the aftermath of a war which I hope will come to an end. Unfortunately, there are always dangers inside Israel, too, but I hope yesterday's events were an isolated incident. [End recording]

Suicide Attacker Blown Up in Security Zone

TA060752 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0742 GMT
6 Aug 85

[Text] A suicide attacker who was riding a donkey near a building belonging to the Army of Southern Lebanon in Hasbayya blew himself up while riding by. The attacker was killed and a Lebanese resident was slightly injured. Windshields of cars in the area were shattered. This was reported by our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz.

Peres Says Israel 'Totally' Opposed to Apartheid

TA051623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that Israel is totally and uncompromisingly opposed to the regime of apartheid in South Africa. He noted that Israel nevertheless maintains diplomatic relations with South Africa, emphasizing our special ties with the Jewish community. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the prime minister made these remarks in a meeting with a U.S. congressman this evening.

Referring to relations with African countries, Mr Peres said that most of them do not have the courage to resume relations with us and some have even broken their promise to renew ties with us.

Knesset Committee Condemns South African Apartheid

TA061100 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1042 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today unanimously decided to condemn the apartheid regime in South Africa. The committee expressed its displeasure over the South African Government's declaration of a state of emergency, which is intensifying apartheid.

Rabin: Fight Against Terror To Go On Despite U.S.

TA061149 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Arye Gus during tour conducted on 6 Aug; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Gus] Sir, the United States has expressed regret over the government's decision on its new security policy. What is your reaction to this, and do you not think that this constitutes interference in Israel's internal affairs?

[Rabin] I am sorry that they have expressed regret. We will continue to do all that we see fit and necessary to ensure security: security for the Arab inhabitants who want to live in peace; security for Israeli residents. We will fight terrorism relentlessly, and we will preserve law and order.

[Gus] Some people are saying that the government in fact surrendered to mass Israeli pressure and that the new steps decided on are unjustified.

[Rabin] With all due respect to the residents, the facts show that there was an increase in activity — in terrorist activity and in local organizing in particular. It is accurate to say that there has been a decrease in the number of violations of the public peace. However, as far as we are concerned, the main danger is terrorism, which we will fight relentlessly, using all possible means, with the objective of striking at individual targets. I believe that we have been successful in detecting the perpetrators of attacks, and not only those in Bet Shemesh and 'Afula. We will seek ways — including administrative detentions and deportations — to deal with those active in inciting, carrying out attacks, and disturbing peace and order. We prefer not to use these means. The test for the population will lie in the leaders' ability to exercise their authority and prevent all terrorist activity and peace violations.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1100 GMT on 6 August reports on Rabin's remarks, adding that "he noted that there are a number of reasons for the increase in terrorism, one being that the headquarters of terrorist organizations, including Fatah, have moved to Jordan. In the defense minister's opinion, this has a direct influence on terrorist activity."]

Levi Comments on Future of Security Zone

TA051515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Minister David Levi has said that no date can be set for the termination of the vital activity the IDF performs in the security strip. Speaking to our correspondent Gabi Zohar, Levi said that such a date will be set according to developments in the region. He added that the population within the security zone must remain on the alert and prevent terrorists from infiltrating, so that Israel does not have to take action.

Israeli Chief of Staff on Terrorism, Security

TA021804 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by David Margalit on the "Weekly Column" program; in the studio — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Margalit] Good evening, Mr Chief of Staff.

[Levi] Good evening to you, too.

[Margalit] In view of the recent wave of terrorism — while some might argue that it is less extensive it is worse in terms of its effects — would you say that the defense establishment has answers to the present situation?

[Levi] My opinion on such answers is well known. Anyone who seeks one type of answer that will eliminate the threats to our security in one fell swoop simply cannot expect me to come up with that solution. We are dealing with extremely complex circumstances both in our war against terrorism, and in the war for our very existence, so the response should be a whole range of operations that should be carried out for an extended period of time and involve the cooperation of many elements.

[Margalit] By a whole range of operations, do you mean primarily preemptive actions, or deterrent measures?

[Levi] In regard to terrorism, the first requirement is to have intelligence information, which, if good, should foil terrorism. However, if the attack cannot be foiled and the incident occurs, that intelligence mechanism must find the perpetrators and consequently should uncover other plots which are usually linked to each other. Alongside this there is military action, which I would describe as involving two main levels: offensive actions, which should be undertaken against terrorist targets in every possible way as a preventive course.

[Margalit] Do you also mean everywhere?

[Levi] Yes.

[Margalit] Including Jordan?

[Levi] At all times. As for Jordan, if you want, I will deal with it separately. The second area of military action is security operations: We must guard places or areas that are prone to terrorist activity, including, for example, the sea, from which extremely dangerous activity can very well be expected, since that border of our country leads directly to population centers and is open to the world. I am happy to note that our navy has for many years successfully carried out this function, a function which appears to be guard work and leads to a feeling that the navy is defensive in nature and designed to prevent seaborne attacks; it is fulfilling its job, however.

[Margalit] Let us go back to Jordan: Are you in favor of attacking bases in Jordan?

[Levi] I think that the better way to act against terrorism that originates in other countries is through the rulers of those countries. I think this is very well demonstrated along our border with Syria. In other words, beyond the framework of relations between us and the Syrians — and the Syrians, unfortunately, are not sympathetic toward us — the local regime shoulders its responsibility to prevent terrorism from that country's soil. The Syrians have observed this very carefully for 11 years now, and despite all sorts of other actions which serve to highlight the Syrian hostility toward us, these, nevertheless, do not prevent the Syrians from doing whatever is required to prevent terrorism against us from inside Syria. But moving southward toward Jordan, I believe the Jordanian Administration is equally capable of doing that, and that operationally it would be best for Jordan to prevent terrorist activity from its territory, because the moment you engage in military activity, you might hit terrorist concentrations, but at the same time you lead Israel to a broader confrontation with that country.

[Margalit] Does that mean that you are against attacking bases in Jordan?

[Levi] I only talked about the background. If you talk about a specific situation, and point to a specific target and a specific problem — why, we have already attacked bases in Jordan in the past, and I do not believe that was a mistake. What I am saying is...[changes thought] I know what you mean, and what you would like to hone in on. I also know what Minister Sharon said, what interpretation was given to his remarks, and what he thinks about these interpretations, and I still say that in my opinion the best way is to allow the administration that reigns in Jordan — and no one disputes that there is a ruling administration in that country, while I have a problem stating that there is a ruling administration in Lebanon, since there is no government there — to launch a series of steps, clarifications, and contacts. If Jordan is used for activity directed against us, the administration there — that is, the king and the forces subordinate to him — will have to prevent that activity.

[Margalit] Should this be left for the other side to control, assuming that it can exercise its authority, or should we also take some initiative to make sure that this happens?

[Levi] I do not think that any military initiatives are necessary today.

[Margalit] Do you believe that Jordan will stem a wave of terrorism and stop the growth of the PLO in that country?

[Levi] In 1970, the Jordanian regime nearly faced extinction due to the terrorist activity that reigned in Jordan. I feel, know, and see that the rulers of that country have learned their lesson and are doing a lot to avoid a situation even remotely similar to that situation. I believe that what is happening there now, with the rapprochement with the terrorist organizations — or, shall we say some terrorist organizations, although in principle this does not make much difference — contains a danger, and if I understand correctly the lessons the Jordanian Administration has learned since September 1970, I would say that the king and his men are aware of this, and I know that in theory they have the power to handle the situation. If you ask me whether they wish to control the situation all the time, or if they would succeed in doing so all the time, we will do everything in our power to find that out.

[Margalit] You say that you remember what happened in 1970 and that the monarch also remembers that, but in actual fact we are witnessing a rapprochement between the Jordanian king and some of the organizations, as you said.

[Levi] Certainly.

[Margalit] If that is so, what are the grounds for your hope, or assumption, that the king will indeed heed announcements, or warnings — call them what you will?

[Levi] Young man, I said that what counts is the interests of the king.

[Margalit] That is your opinion?

[Levi, laughing] Everything I say is an expression of my opinion, what else could I say, unless I quote — in which case I would emphasize that it is a quote. It is in the king's interest and that is why it is so important to understand this point, because when you ask if this interest does not result from any obligation he has toward us, then people will immediately ask why he should bow to this pressure, or any other pressure. And truly the question is far more sensitive and open to debate. Yet, if it is in his interest to continue to serve as the king of Jordan, and the one that has the say in Jordan, not just a puppet figure — and I think there is no doubt that he wants to continue to be just that — then he will make sure he does not allow the terrorist organizations to threaten his own power. One of the steps that he must take, then, is to prevent a situation in which Israel is forced to take military action inside Jordan in order to salvage his regime and its stability although I cannot predict whether he would succeed in doing so, or if that success would be long-lasting.

[Margalit] But you believe that right now the time has not yet come for Israel to take the initiative?

[Levi] Look, if I thought the time was ripe, I would certainly have recommended taking that action, but then I would not make this recommendation even on such an important broadcast as yours.

[Margalit] Mr Levi, there has currently been a lot of talk about capital punishment for terrorists, and it is seen as a major deterrent factor. Do you share this view?

[Levi] I am sure that capital punishment entails an element of deterrence. However, I would suggest that in dealing with any subject we tackle it coolly and wisely and with the highest degree of foresight. I would say that we are taking action, which no doubt involves some mistakes that need to be rectified, but it is extremely important that this correction process not be too long or too costly.

The imbalance between us and the enemy ranges over many areas, one of which — and I am very grateful for this — is that we are living in a free, democratic country of proper law and order. That is why we cannot compare the effectiveness of capital punishment here and in a lawless country, where with or without a trial — however legal — the decision on whether or not to execute a person is made with complete disregard for the effect of this move on the country, its citizens, or its relations with other countries. I believe that in our kind of country there are more obstacles to imposing mandatory capital punishment, but I would like to remind you that by law we have the right to demand it in certain cases in which we believe the circumstances warrant it, and then the courts decide on the kind of punishment and see that is carried out. In other words, it seems to me that the argument today is merely academic — although I appreciate the background to it, and I grieve when I think of the events which caused this dispute to surface. The way I sum up the argument is that in the kind of country and regime we have here, we must ponder when to demand capital punishment, but it is nonetheless legal according to the existing laws, regulations, and decrees.

[Margalit] At present, what prevents that kind of penalty from being imposed is both the fact that the prosecution does not demand such punishment, and the composition of the military court, is it not?

[Levi] That is correct, because normally the court does not mete out any kind of punishment unless it is demanded by the prosecution. We have introduced an exception, which is technical in nature, according to which if the situation arises, the court — which is a military court — will include two judges who are jurists by profession. I think this is a very justified move when the issue is life or death for a human being.

[Margalit] So, if I understand correctly, right now you can decide, alone, whether or not to impose capital punishment, since you are ultimately the one who is responsible for the composition of the court.

[Levi] I am aware of the mistake everyone seems to be making in thinking that if the Military Advocate General or the chief prosecutor are army officers holding lower ranks than I, then I can issue orders for them to obey. But there are areas in which there is room for all sorts of considerations, and people exercise their freedom of expression and can even enjoy the power of not being subordinate to me. In such a case the executive branch can certainly act as a guiding force, and we have already seen a government decision not to demand capital punishment. I think that since the issue at hand is so serious, there should be some guiding force even today because the circumstances do not involve separate, individual cases. It is not just a criminal case in which the events run full circle in the legal system and the defendant later has the chance of winning clemency — the power to pardon resting with the president. In our case, when we deal with war against terrorism — and I said before that this war is being waged by a whole host of bodies who use all sorts of measures — I believe that guidelines from the executive branch are certainly necessary.

[Margalit] Am I correct in assuming that right now you are not in favor of altering the directives?

[Levi] I am saying that the directives and the laws allow us to use this tool, and that the circumstances should dictate whether or not to demand capital punishment. Again, I would like to point out that the decision to implement this sentence is made by the court, while we decide only whether to demand that punishment or not.

[Margalit] You mean this punishment can be demanded according to what we can afford to do, but judging from the mood here — rather than from the point of view of deterrence...

[Levi, interrupting] I mean that this should be done after weighing the advantages of this move; this is deterrence. Deterrence is a general term. However, some moves have disadvantages, and the consideration should be whether, in the final analysis, after weighing the advantages against the shortcomings, the balance tips in favor of demanding capital punishment. If so, this move should be taken. There are many limitations, and I am not sure whether there is any point in our listing them here now, one by one.

[Margalit] Finally, do you believe there is any effective deterrent beyond capital punishment which would be good to use, such as collective punishment or the demolition of houses?

[Levi] Look, you cannot expect to find one deterrent that once applied will lead to the abolition of terrorism. You cannot find this panacea in any field, and unfortunately not in the broad military sphere either. Each time a war breaks out, no matter what the circumstances, one of the things naturally inherent in the very outbreak of war is that deterrence was not completely effective earlier. I think we could implement a whole range of measures, and I believe the Cabinet has just discussed them, some of which we are already at liberty to implement by virtue of the rules and regulations, and some of which might require some amendments. I do not believe we need to make major changes, and I strongly caution against entertaining great expectations as a result of these changes. I will say, for instance, that I believe the expulsion of instigators or people who may not directly deal with terrorism but create the atmosphere that breeds terrorists is a highly effective move, and that if we find the right way of implementing this — that is, following the rules and regulations to the letter. [Sentence as heard]

[Margalit] In other words, deportation could be a very effective means under certain circumstances.

[Levi] Definitely.

[Margalit] What about collective punishment?

[Levi] No. However, I suggest that we understand that there are sometimes circumstances which force you to cause unpleasantness to many while seeking one person who is responsible for a terrorist attack. I explained this many times in connection with the problematic situation we experienced in Lebanon. Then it became clear to all that it was advisable for us not to make the Shi'ites oppose us. Yet it was likewise clear that if there happened to be a villager who was planning to carry out terrorist attacks against us, we would be forced to go to his village, carry out searches, and find the weapons. I can hardly believe that such activity enhanced the sympathy the local people felt toward us. What I am saying is that certain operations have a negative effect on the entire environment in which the terrorist acts happen, or which give rise to terrorism. We should try to limit this as much as possible; I think that if people advocate collective punishment as a way of solving the problem, this could backfire.

[Margalit] Do you not think that the fact that there have been periods when more people were deported and more houses were demolished — depending on the circumstances — has created a sense of uncertainty with regard to the policy line at present, and has weakened the effectiveness of the powers enforcing it?

[Levi] We might have to conduct another interview on theories and concepts. If people believe that the policy can remain the same, even though all the circumstances are different, again I will tell you that I do not share their view. I think that a static assessment of fluid situations is by nature erroneous. I have already cited Heraclitus who said that you can not step twice into the same rivers, so, to ask why, if 100 people were deported previously, we should not deport 100 people again today is absolutely meaningless. The responses will be made according to the circumstances, and whether we like it or not, the circumstances are constantly changing.

[Margalit] In what way are the circumstances today different, meriting more extensive use of deportations or other measures which you favor?

[Levi] Look, we have been debating deportations for a few years now. With regard to deportations, I cannot say that I need this means today more than I did a year ago. Of course, it refers to different people. It was our feeling that the circumstances and rules and regulations around that process could limit its effectiveness — and after all, the purpose is to achieve something positive in combating terrorism. The issue has been raised again recently because the incidence of terrorist attacks has risen and we have suffered more casualties. Thus, we are reexamining the issue — and the Cabinet will also have to decide on the matter — in a bid to find a way to use expulsions in a manner that would make them an operationally effective means against terrorism.

[Margalit] By saying that the circumstances are fluid, do you think that this refers to the view that terrorism has become more a localized matter?

[Levi] Not necessarily, because who do you ultimately want to expel? You have to try the murderer, and I for one have not heard anyone demand expulsion as a punishment for murder, although this might come as a consequence of the sentence. This means that you want to expel the organizer of terrorist acts, or the one who incites, or the one who creates an atmosphere or encourages acts of terror. By expelling him you also affect these people whom we call local organizers — not necessarily those who were active, but those who might be enticed to carry out terrorist attacks because of the prevailing atmosphere.

[Margalit] Among the settlers in Judaea and Samaria in particular, the view prevails that war against military objectives — or war against the very elements that actually strike against us — is not enough, and that it is necessary to hit the political and ideological elements as well. Do you agree?

[Levi] If we are talking about people who believe in the ideology of terrorism, then as I said before, they are the ones who provide the infrastructure and the incentive to carry out terrorist acts, and war against them is war against terrorism. But if the war is waged against ideologies that are not related to terrorism, then the issue becomes a political issue and everyone may strive to reach the kind of solutions he believes in. I am convinced that even in connection with anti-terrorist activity, there is a political angle that has to do with the whole issue of the Jewish existence in Eretz Yisra'el and the threats to this existence. Here there is a wide range of possibilities for action, but I do not see a direct link between this and terrorism.

[Margalit] But you can take all sorts of action against this.

[Levi] As regards world view and political activity which I am not empowered to deal with, nor is the military: Fine, let them be.

[Margalit] But what if those views are the fuel that fires terrorism?

[Levi] Those who spur terrorism are the jurisdiction of the security forces — though not necessarily only the IDF. Those who do not, they are not my business and I do not want to deal with them. Furthermore, I believe it would be bad for the army to become involved with them.

[Margalit] The question is whether you think that the preachings of the political echelon are the fuel that fires terrorism.

[Levi] Look, we deal with what the government tells us to do. I never mobilize the army immediately after reading in the newspapers that some speech supporting a certain path was delivered somewhere. Thus, although it may seem complicated, I can clearly distinguish between the IDF missions and the way in which it should carry them out, and the various prevailing moods and opinions. Of course I cannot, I do not have the authority, nor do I want to reach a situation in which I tell people what opinions to voice.

[Margalit] Do you mean that a university can only be closed down if direct action has been taken from it?

[Levi] No.

[Margalit] What, then?

[Levi] If activity in that university could harm security, then the university might be closed.

[Margalit] But the distinction is a very fine one.

[Levi] We are constantly treading very fine lines, not only with respect to this example. It is our duty to find the right course precisely in the sensitive, delicate areas because when they are clear-cut, there is no problem whatsoever.

[Margalit] We have dealt with local organizing. Although it would seem to be a simple concept, in actual fact it makes war against terrorism harder; and I think the defense minister addressed this, too.

[Levi] That war becomes more complicated, and I would say that one prepares differently to combat sporadic activity which may not even be locally organized to speak of. A case in point could be the murder on the Gilboa' which was something along those lines: an opportunity that arose, with certain circumstances which led the men to carry out their deed. This does not diminish the horror of the act, which is a terrorist act. Yet I am trying to analyze the way in which people happen to carry out such an action. Here it is more important to emphasize the deterrent factor, but still a different course of action is possible, namely a greater effort to foil such acts. Yet, foiling these acts differs from, and is less effective than, deterrence making someone who is contemplating an act stop and think about what he is about to do.

[Margalit] Do you accept the distinction I heard made by a man who is very familiar with the Israeli scene when he said: Look, I drive along the Allon road in Judaea and Samaria — an area which you know very well from the times of the pursuits. At that time, we used to pursue the terrorists there all the time, while nowadays the terrorists roam our roads, and this is the difference?

[Levi] I did not quite understand. What do you mean by saying that today the terrorists roam our roads? And I do know our roads.

[Margalit] I mean that they are in 'Afula, Bet Shemesh.

[Levi] They always used to roam our roads. The kind of war waged in the pursuits was different, and I believe it was very successful. That war was aimed at separating those who resided west of the Jordan River from those who lived east of it, and to prevent the Vietnamization — to use the terrorists' jargon — of Eretz Yisra'el, in which the entire population constantly fights against anyone who lived here. This we managed to achieve, and this separation exists.

Now here we have a large number of inhabitants, a large number of whom I believe are not enamored of the idea that we currently control this region, and by this region I mean the entire region, including Tel Aviv. If they have the opportunity, or if they are pushed to attack us, or organize to do it, they will do it. I would like to remind that friend of yours that during the days when he thought he could move about the country freely, there were bloody incidents in jerusalem. We have a very short memory, and people regularly point to a certain example to highlight their frustration. Well, let me warn against frustration. There is no room for frustration in connection with our war against terrorism, and I think that in judging the scores of years during which we have waged this combat, we have scored many successes and achievements, although at a very bloody and high price, and with an incessant effort on the part of all.

[Margalit] But it does seem that most of the past attacks were perpetrated by people who came from outside our boundaries, not by local residents; in other words, they achieved what you called the Vietnamization, which is what they wanted. Are they more successful today?

[Levi] I am not sure this was true with regard to most of the attacks in the past, but certainly those were times in which their links with outside weapons, operators, or squads were closer; but we eliminated this. However, since there is a will [to engage in anti-Israeli activity], and opposition to our living here — to put it very mildly — no doubt there will be people who will want to attack us, and today they are indeed carrying their acts out with far fewer weapons than they had then. Unfortunately, some weapons reach them either due to the negligence of some, or sometimes thanks to criminals who were armed by the IDF or other security forces who were not careful to watch these weapons. So you have the combination of people who want to carry out attacks and a slightly greater availability of weapons. Unfortunately, this combination is sometimes effective and results in casualties.

[Margalit] And still, Mr Chief of Staff, you talked about the need to take certain measures, and said that there is no uniform solution to the problem. Yet we know that there is a certain sense of frustration and unhappiness among broad circles of the population over the fact that terrorism inside the so-called Green Line has increased. This frustration has been expressed in riots and in the venting of this feeling against the Arab minority.

[Levi] I accept your description of the situation as a feeling of unhappiness, and I think it should prompt all of us — all who deal with any kind of war — never to be satisfied and to seek ways to wage our war more effectively. But, as I said earlier, I would greatly caution against making mistakes that cannot be corrected afterwards, or which require a very long process to rectify. I think that the two mistakes we are committing involve feeling fear and hatred. If we are afraid to travel throughout the country, we will be granting the terrorists an achievement they never dreamed of obtaining. That is why I think we should continue to travel, drive, and roam the country roads. At least as far as the army is concerned, there will be no limitations on the movement of anyone anywhere in Eretz Yisra'el. We will have to give thought to security and everything it entails, but I repeat: Anyone who thinks about it should understand that fear will provide the terrorists with an achievement.

The other achievement we may help them score is hatred. I believe we were destined to live here together, Jews and Arabs, in all sorts of combinations. If we reach a situation in which coexistence is impossible, this will mark the point that as far as the terrorists are concerned, is the ultimate success in the sense that its only outcome is a raging war that would last many years. I would very much like us to bear the pain and the difficulty, and I would encourage dissatisfaction and urge each of us to do more and do things better, but not to harbor fear or hatred, which are fundamental mistakes on a national scale. We should avoid committing these errors and do everything we can to foil an attempt or find the perpetrator of a deed, penalize him and hurt him, or perhaps the other way around: capture him and try him after he has managed to carry out his attack. Whatever the case may be, let us not create an atmosphere of hostility or fear.

[Margalit] Mr Chief of Staff, the IDF stayed in Lebanon for 3 years. It was forced to concentrate heavily on events there. Do you think that this resulted in a certain degree of laxity and more casual dealing with Judaea and Samaria affairs?

[Levi] No. The IDF is structured in such a way that we were very heavily burdened by our activity in Lebanon. But I think we did well both in building our power and in carrying out the other routine IDF activities. Judaea and Samaria were dealt with by a different command, and still another command dealt with the Gaza Strip. The circumstances of events and operations in Lebanon had both a negative and positive effect on terrorist centers and activity in these territories and inside all of Eretz Yisra'el. Yet I would not say that we neglected our activity there.

[Margalit] Although we did what was necessary in Lebanon, we have noticed a rise in terrorist activity there: This week there was a car-bomb incident, katyushas were fired at our forces there.

[Levi] Look, just as I said there are no magic formulas; I said from the beginning that we are not cutting all ties with Lebanon. Lebanon is a country whose sorry circumstances constitute a fertile ground for lots of terrorist activities and killings which even an insane person cannot imagine — I cannot believe that a man in full command of his senses and faculties would be able to imagine those things. Even now, there are certain elements, bodies, and individuals who are interested in attacking us. Although we have not managed to completely prevent terrorism along the Lebanese border, we now respond directly to events as they happen. Before, on the other hand, we were deployed over a large area and acted as though we were going to stay in Lebanon permanently.

I must admit that initially there was less activity against us than I had expected, but one can still not claim that there was no activity at all. If you mentioned that booby-trapped car, the fourth in the security strip or nearby, still you must remember that the incident occurred there, not here.

[Margalit] Do you foresee an increased wave of terrorism in southern Lebanon?

[Levi] Perhaps, as this is a direct outcome of what is happening on the domestic scene in Lebanon as well as terrorist organizing. We will provide the answer in accordance with the scope of activity, and in accordance with the way we assess the situation. Tomorrow's answer will not necessarily be the same as the answer we give today; it all depends on the circumstances.

Finance Minister Moda'i Interviewed on Economic Plan

TA021326 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 2 Aug 85 p 3

["Exclusive" interview with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i by Tzvi Zerahya; date and place not given]

[Text] [Zerahya] The Treasury eventually gave in to the Histadrut's demand to pay a compensation of 14 percent in the July paychecks, and it seems that per diem, transportation, and telephone allowances will also be adjusted. As a result, has the Treasury not gone back on its original plan to stabilize the economy insofar as wage decreases are concerned?

[Moda'i] We will not change the extent of the decrease in wages we planned. We did not stipulate a compensation of 14 percent in the original plan, but we did mention 3 percent less than that amount. The Histadrut demanded that the compensation be given as a cost-of-living increment. In the end we agreed not to decrease this compensation. We have a lot of leeway on the matter. We did not go back on the original plan. The state budget puts a certain amount of funds at our disposal and we can distribute it in various manners. Everything is open. We are considering a change in the extension of benefits to the workers by the employers, and that is also a possibility.

[Zerahya] The dismissal of workers in the public sector is proceeding slowly and already 1 month has elapsed since the Cabinet announced the emergency decrees. When do you think the first worker will leave his job?

[Moda'i] The first worker will willingly leave his job soon, within a certain period of time. We will give him better terms than those provided by the civil service employment regulations. However, even those regulations take time, from 80 to 96 days. The process began last Thursday. The Histadrut agreed to give up 21 days and this means that from last week we have 59 to 75 days.

[Zerahya] The Employment Service has announced that it will not be able to provide employment to all the dismissed persons. Will they be thrown to the dogs?

[Moda'i] No, from the outset we said that we would finance their retraining. The state will not turn its back on a worker who will be terminated from his job. This is not the same case as "Ata," since the government has a greater commitment as an employer toward the workers. We have various possibilities to use unemployment pay to help dismissed workers. The labor minister and myself will formulate a draft budget for retraining dismissed government-workers. We will set up a retraining system and a central data bank on workers in government offices. We will pursue every possibility. One cannot tackle this issue in conventional and stereotyped ways.

[Zerahya] The merger of ministries will be handled by Ministers Hurvitz and Arens. Is the Treasury's proposal to eliminate duplication being "diluted?"

[Moda'i] I made this proposal. One should distinguish between dismissals initiated by ministerial directors and those coming as the result of the elimination of duplication. The two ministers will discuss the elimination of duplication financed by the state budget, and will complete their job within 2 weeks. Services will either be merged or cancelled altogether by September. A minister who does not accept the decision of Hurvitz and Arens will be able to appeal it to the Cabinet. Proposals to cancel services such as those of the Fibers Institute are already historical and must now be implemented.

[Zerahya] The emergency decrees have not been enforced after having been announced with a great of fanfare 1 month ago. Are they still in force? Will you not hesitate to apply them in case there is procrastination concerning dismissals?

[Moda'i] We informed the Histadrut that as far as working relations are concerned we will not resort to emergency decrees, but will rather conduct negotiations. Nobody has asked us to withhold them and they will therefore be submitted to the Knesset for consideration. The decrees are valid as far as the budget and taxes are concerned. They forbid wage increases and the cost-of-living increase could not have been implemented without my approval. The agreement between the Histadrut and the private employers regarding compensation is not valid.

[Zerahya] The bulk of the negotiations between the government and the Histadrut was mostly conducted by the prime minister, the finance minister, and the Histadrut secretary. Treasury officials claim that there are secret agreements between the prime minister and the Histadrut secretary. Does that hurt you?

[Moda'i] I am not a censor. The prime minister had told me time and again that there were no secret agreements. He told me that his meetings with Qeysar stem from their membership in the Labor Party. There were many meetings between myself and Qeysar and between myself and Eli Horowitz [president of the manufacturers' association] which were not publicized.

[Zerahya] It has been reported in the press that the prime minister lavished praise on you in Cabinet sessions. Do you only get the support of the Alignment? What about the support you should get from the Likud?

[Moda'i] The situation is strange. I do not want to talk about the Liberal Party ministers. As for the Herut Movement, there is a gap in the basic approach of its members: Some hold ultra-liberal views and some occasionally vote for our proposals.

[Zerahya] Why has there not been a decision on the exchange rate for the stabilization period? Do statements that the exchange rate will not be raised not cause damage and a monetary inundation?

[Moda'i] There is no promise of a fixed rate of exchange. The plan says there should be no sharp fluctuations in the rate of exchange and efforts are being made to maintain it. We will not effect a sweeping devaluation, but I cannot promise that there will be no fluctuations of 5 to 7 percent.

[Zerahya] Ministers argue that the Cabinet decision referring to the deposit of U.S. dollars in cash in the bank will not encourage depositors. If that is the case, then why did you make such a decision?

[Moda'i] This decision was not complete. Most ministers were in favor of also paying interest on short-term deposits but some ministers objected. Today I will meet the governor of the Bank of Israel to wrap up the issue.

[Zerahya] What does the public commission of economic recovery do? Why have you not divulged the names of the committee members to this day? Is there not duplication between this committee and the information team at the Prime Minister's Office?

[Moda'i] The division of labor is clear. I also have representatives in the information team. The public committee will operate under the aegis of the president and will be headed by former Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor. The team will also include Netanya Mayor Yo'el Alro'i; Mark Moshevitz; the chairman of the scouts association, Eli Zohar; lawyer Robi Riblin; Ran Pecker; Aharon Shavit; Israeli soccer player Yosi Mizrahi; actors Orna Porat, Refa'el Klachkin, Shmu'el Rodensky, and Hana Maron; Shmu'el 'Omer; the chairman of the Ashdod Workers' Union, Michel Sarusi; and others. Among other things, the purpose of the committee is to launch a broad information campaign to promote the feeling that these moves are necessary and to obtain the cooperation of the public despite daily hardships. The information campaign is meant to instill in Israeli citizens a sense of patriotism and of shared fate, and a personal willingness to achieve economic recovery.

[Zerahya] What is your prognosis for September onward? Will further economic measures be necessary?

[Moda'i] Despite the difficulties entailed in the implementation of the plan, I believe that we will succeed and achieve the goals we expected. The plan will be carried out according to the situation and the stability attained by the economic factors. By then, we will have seen the effects of the cuts in the state budget. Taxes will be fully imposed on income and inflation will continue at a low level. We will recommend structural changes in the economy, such as reducing the government's involvement in the capital market. I do not think we will have to change the direction but only the future implementation of the plan.

Envoy Sason on Israeli-Egyptian Relations, Tabah

TA060613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Interview with Moshe Sason, ambassador to Egypt, by anchorman Shalom Qital and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live in the studio]

[Excerpt] [Qital] Does a cold peace exist between Israel and Egypt?

[Sason] Look, I have never stipulated whether the peace is cold or warm, and I am not comfortable with this terminology.

[Schiffer] What is the reality?

[Sason] There are two networks in the relations between Israel and Egypt. First, there is the basic strategic network, which is stable and steadfast. Peace exists; the flag is flying; ships can pass through the Suez Canal; and so on and so forth. This basic area remains strong and stable....

[Qital, interrupting] But at the same time, we hear reports that Egypt is being fastidious about every detail. For example, we heard a report a day or 2 ago, about weapons from the PRC which the Egyptians fear may, God forbid, contain an Israeli-made component, in which case they cannot buy the weapons.

[Sason] Look, Shalom, I am not here to analyze Egypt; rather...

[Qital, interrupting] Who, if not you, can do so?

[Sason] Rather, I am here to work toward strengthening Israeli relations with Egypt, by dealing with the two paths. One path is strategic peace. The other path is day-to-day bilateral relations. This network has been seriously damaged for a little over 3 years. Mutual — Israeli and Egyptian — efforts are now being made to seek solutions to those problems, all the existing problems in this network, which can be solved.

[Schiffer] Do you still believe that arbitration is the only way to promote bilateral relations and attain a summit meeting between Shim'on Peres and Husni Mubarak?

[Sason] I do not know. I can only tell you that the claim.... you are talking about Tabah, aren't you?

[Schiffer] Yes.

[Sason] Yes, the Tabah problem is one of the most serious problems — perhaps the most serious problem — in bilateral Egyptian-Israeli relations. I see the problem in the following light. We must solve this problem, not only clarify and examine it, but reach a just solution whose impliciations for future relations will be positive. The aim is to promote bilateral relations.

If you ask what the Egyptian position on this is, the Egyptian stand has not changed. They have demanded and are demanding arbitration. This is their right within the framework of the agreement. Perhaps it is our right to demand conciliation.

Egypt Asks Tel Aviv To Reopen Al-Najah University

TA060748 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Aug 85 p 1

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] The Egyptian Government yesterday appealed to Israel with an official request that it reopen Al-Najah University in Nabulus soon, as a good-will gesture to promote the peace process. The Egyptian request was relayed yesterday by Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni to Tzvi Qedar, the assistant Foreign Ministry director general for Middle Eastern affairs, during a meeting in Jerusalem.

Basyuni said that according to media reports, nothing was found in the university that would attest to terrorist activity. Therefore, Israel would be well advised to shorten the closure of the university as much as possible. He claimed that this move would be conducive to improving the atmosphere, in light of the efforts to promote the peace process.

Relations With Poland, Hungary Examined

TA040729 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Aug 85 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] An official youth delegation from Poland is due in Israel in the next few days as the guest of Kibbutz Lohame Hageta'ot. Political sources in Jerusalem noted this was a rare visit by an official Polish delegation, which denotes a new Polish approach to Israel. There have recently been several meetings between Israeli and Polish ambassadors in various European capitals and it is believed that Poland is also trying to find a way to improve its relations with Israel, with the blessing of the Soviet Union.

There have also been recent indications that the Hungarian Government is following the same direction. For the first time a few months ago, an Israeli diplomat visited Budapest after he was allowed to enter Hungary on his Israeli diplomatic passport: Moshe Gilbo'a, the director of the World Jewish Affairs Division in the Foreign Ministry, went to Budapest to attend a Jewish congress. It is believed that Poland and Hungary may make a move toward resuming relations with Israel even before the Soviet Union takes any step in that direction.

Murphy Details Husayn's Positions on Negotiations

TA040724 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Aug 85 p 1

[Report by U.S.-based correspondent Amir Oren and the political correspondent]

[Excerpt] The United States has informed Israel that Jordan persists in its demand that negotiations with Israel be held only in the framework of an international peace conference. It is assessed in Washington that the chances for a U.S. meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation are growing dimmer.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy reported on Husayn's position in a meeting over the weekend with Ambassador Arye Levin, the deputy permanent representative of the Israeli delegation to the United Nations. Murphy said that Jordan had once again promised the United States that the planned meeting between himself and a Jordanian-Palestinian group would lead to the PLO's recognition of UN Resolution 242.

Murphy said the United States is aware of Israel's concern that the PLO might attain legitimization through the U.S. meeting with the Jordanian-Palestinian group and that Washington insists that negotiations with or recognition of the PLO will take place only if the PLO recognizes Israel and accepts Resolution 242. According to Murphy, the planned talks with the Jordanian-Palestinian group about the continuation of the peace process will be based on Reagan's September 1982 initiative.

Murphy's Statements Analyzed

JN051035 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 27 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "On Murphy's Statements"]

[Text] At a session of one of the U.S. House of Representatives committees 2 days ago U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy clearly admitted that the multifaceted U.S. pressures which have been going on for years have failed to make the PLO give in to U.S. conditions. Murphy denied that the PLO had expressed its readiness to accept UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 which constitute a U.S. condition for a dialogue with the PLO. Murphy also enumerated the other U.S. conditions for conducting a dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, conditions which completely conflict with the Palestinian understanding and concept of dialogue with the United States.

The Palestinian concept of any dialogue proceeds from the established national facts of the soleness of PLO representation of the Palestinian people, the legitimate right to self-determination, the establishment of an independent state, and the international conference as the only acceptable framework for a dialogue to attain a just settlement that would fulfill Palestinian rights. Any person who for one moment believes that the Palestinian stand that was defined and acknowledged by the legitimate institutions is subject to bargaining, bartering, and blackmail would be committing a mistake.

Murphy's statements on the one hand are an adequate reply to all those who accuse the PLO of any relinquishment, while on the other hand these statements confirm the unjust U.S. stand which is hostile to the Palestinian people and their rights, and confirm what all Palestinian leaders have recently said: that the PLO has no illusions about this stand, and that the United States will continue to be the United States.

Nine Terrorists Ordered To Leave West Bank

TA060436 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The Civil Administration in Judaea and Samaria has ordered nine terrorists who were released in the last prisoner exchange to leave the area. Our correspondent reports that they remained in the territories under a special permit because they could not prove that they were residents. So far, no country has expressed willingness to accept them. Their permits to remain in the territories have already been extended several times.

Labor Party Prepares for Possible Early Elections

TA040539 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Aug 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondents Sarah Honig and Le'a Levavi]

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv — With the level of invective between the large parties escalating, moves are underway in Labour to prepare for possible early elections, reliable and highly placed

Labour sources said yesterday. Among the sources are some very close to Prime Minister Peres. They stressed that Peres himself is not interested in the breakup of the national unity government and that he would like to keep it alive for at least the remainder of his term.

Peres is not convinced that a narrow coalition can be set up, and he is far from certain that new and costly elections could bring any result other than another deadlock between the parties. However, despite his reservations, there is growing concern that the government cannot last.

In addition, there is a groundswell in Labour against continuing the partnership with the Likud as is. Any signs of an early success in handling the economy and holding inflation at bay could encourage Labour to try its luck at the polls, *THE JERUSALEM POST* was told.

To prepare for this eventuality, a Labour team is establishing an embryo campaign headquarters, *THE POST* was told. The decision to do the groundwork for possible early elections was taken very high up in the party, with the leadership in full agreement with the move.

Labour sources gave no specific target date for possible early elections. Nevertheless, there is talk in the party that if the government falls, it would be in late autumn. It is noted that the Knesset has started its summer recess and not much is likely to happen until it reconvenes.

Furthermore, it is thought that within a few months both the thorny Tabah and Jordanian issues may come to the fore and sharpen differences between Labour and the Likud. Either of these issues could serve as a pretext for breaking up the national unity coalition.

Moreover, by that time the state of the economy would be clearer and Labour could decide whether early elections are indeed expedient.

If this scenario is realized, elections could be scheduled for the beginning of 1986.

Several weeks ago there was news of similar preparations for early elections at Herut, with former Knesset Member Micha'el Kleiner in charge. However, while the Labour venture has the blessing of the party leadership, the Herut effort was not known to any of the leadership and consisted mostly of allotting Kleiner a room at Mezudat Ze'ev [Herut headquarters building in Tel Aviv] and a title to go with it.

Herut Decides To Incorporate La'am Into Party

TA050738 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Aug 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv — In a rowdy meeting of the Herut Party's Central Committee meeting, and with opponents shouting "No, no," the party's head, Vice Premier Shamir, rammed through a decision incorporating the La'am faction's members into the party.

But Deputy Premier David Levi told reporters, as he left the meeting, that he did not recognize the vote.

The vote was carried by a show of hands, as Shamir's voice was drowned by his opponents' din. Immediately after, Shamir closed the meeting at the Ohel Shem theatre here.

An angry Levi told the press the decision was "insignificant except that it has hurt very many members of Herut's Central Committee." He would not say what he planned to do, but his supporters passed the word that they would immediately meet at the Ramada Hotel here.

Behind the frenzy of the meeting was the fact that La'am's incorporation could influence the Likud's choice of candidate for prime minister in the next elections.

Herut insiders said that many La'am members are believed to support Shamir. Some are likely to vote for Industry Minister Ari'el Sharon, but very few are likely to back Levi.

According to the proposed agreement. La'am is to have 9 per cent of the seats in the party's decision-making bodies for the next year. Thus, they could well tip the scales.

OAU's Ide Oumarou Discusses Arab Cooperation

PM011606 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 30 Jul 85 p 5

[Interview with OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou by 'Ayshah 'Abd al-Ghaffar in Addis Ababa — date not given]

[Excerpts] I began by asking him: Mr OAU Secretary General, what will be your work plan to implement the important resolutions adopted by the recent OAU summit in Addis Ababa?

Ide Oumarou: I am grateful to Africa for the confidence it has placed in me. I will pledge to put myself entirely at the service of Africa.

Africa today urgently needs to improve its image because it is a continent that has been afflicted by many disasters; difficulties are piling up in our continent. Furthermore, for some time the OAU has lost some of its effectiveness. My work is going to be difficult because the matter concerns the implementation of the recent summit's resolutions, which were purely economic in nature. The 1980 summit was also an economic summit and adopted resolutions which unfortunately were not put into effect.

The African leaders are certain of this experiment and have taken new measures to ensure that the resolutions do not turn into frustrated hopes.

Asked about the situation in South Africa, which is causing worldwide concern, and future moves by the OAU secretary general in this regard, Ide Oumarou replied:

With regard to South Africa I feel sorrow and sadness because for some time there has been a trend toward excluding the OAU from contributing to solving the South African problem. Namibia is still under colonialist coercion and apartheid is claiming new victims. It appears that negotiations are taking place within a context that does not take the need for OAU participation in resolving this problem into consideration. There are consultations regarding Namibia and strong pressures are being exerted on southern Africa, but we do not see the OAU's place in these various stands. I will try to involve the OAU in the negotiating process so it can occupy its place. I will insist on operating through our distinguished partners so that the OAU will have its say in the development of events in Africa. We have adopted several resolutions for the settlement of the Namibian question on the basis of Security Council Resolution 435. We have alsoadopted resolutions regarding racial discrimination and have demanded economic sanctions against South Africa. All countries and institutions concerned with settling the problem of South Africa must be informed accordingly.

I asked: Within the framework of Arab-African cooperation, the 1977 Cairo conference confirmed the need for Arab-African cooperation. Do you have any plans for this cooperation?

Ide Oumarou replied: Yes, as you know, the 1977 Cairo conference on Arab-African cooperation aroused great hopes on both sides. We imagined that after this conference, the traditional and historical ties between Africa and the Arab world would be strengthened and that the means available to one party would help the development and prosperity of the other party, but unfortunately since then we have found that there is some slowness in implementing what was agreed upon and in achieving the aspirations of both sides. This is due to political difficulties arising from the fact that the Arab League has faced and still faces difficulties that prevent it from achieving its unity and forming a single front to face the African partners.

The OAU has also faced problems. Until the recent summit, there were conferences that were the subject of suspicion because political issues were placed above economic issues.

A few months ago, we tried to hold an Arab-African ministerial meeting with the aim of organizing a summit that would be the peak of hope and would make it possible to achieve the objectives that were frustrated at the Cairo conference, but unfortunately we were unable to do so because of the internal problems in the Arab League. While occupying my post, I will try to contact the Arab League secretary general and the Arab partners in order to explore the possibility of convening a meeting at the ministerial level in order to hold a decisive summit that will endorse cooperation between Arabs and Africans. We will adhere to this cooperation, as there is an Arab will to link the future of the Arab world to that of the African Continent. Also, the Africans depend on the Arabs to boost development in Africa through Arab partnership.

Both wills agree and the problem now is contact, persuasion, and choosing the opportune moment in order to try to achieve the results we are seeking.

LIBYA

People's Congresses Discuss U.S.-Egyptian Maneuvers

LD051348 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] The basic people's congresses in the eastern Sahara continue holding emergency meetings to discuss the open attempts at an imperialist-reactionary aggression against the Jamahiriyah in the form of the current maneuvers in the eastern Sahara.

The brother secretary of the congress of the eastern Sahara municipality and the brother secretaries of the people's congresses of Al-'Amiriyah, Matruh al-Dhab'a, Barrani, and Fayyum have spoken to JANA's correspondent in the region of Musay'id about the reactionary Egyptian-American alliance against the Jamahiriyah, stressing that the eastern Sahara up to the approaches to Alexandria are considered as an extension of the territory and people of the Jamahiriyah. They have also emphasized the fact that this demographic and geographical extension is continuously worrying the defeatist agents because it is a natural extension for a comprehensive Arab unity.

In their statements to JANA's correspondent they have also pointed out that the situation now requires, from the sponsors of division under imperialist instigation, the removal of the nationalist elements in the region by various means including:

1. The project for the burial of nuclear waste in this area.

2. Enabling the American forces to be stationed on this land.

3. Putting pressure on the inhabitants to sell their lands, through enticement and terror, to foreigners and bourgeois.

4. Frequent American manuevers in this region to disturb the population and drive them off their land.

The brother secretary of the congress of the municipality of the eastern Sahara and the brother secretaries of the people's congresses of the region added in their statements that the masses of the eastern Sahara, now present in the area of Musay'id in order to discuss the reactionary-imperialist American alliance and the open attempts to commit aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah through military maneuvers in the eastern Sahara and aggressive moves, exhort their brothers the sons of the eastern Sahara from the dynamic forces, to face up this brute aggression.

MAURITANIA

Leaders Meet Cambodian, Senegalese Visitors

LD052158 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Col Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, received this evening Khieu Sampham, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea, who is visiting our country since yesterday. After the meeting, which was attended by Abdel Kader Ould Didi, deputy minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Khiev Sampham made a statement to our correspondent in which he said that he extended to the head of state the greetings from Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea.

Khieu Sampham praised the battle waged by the Mauritanian people for the repulsion of the challenge resulting from the international economic crisis and the continuing drought. He expressed hope that the efforts made by the Mauritanian people in this field will be successful, with the understanding and backing of the international community, in the interest of peace and security in the region. He ended his statement saying that he informed the head of state of the development of the struggle of the people of Democratic Kampuchea for independence.

The head of state also received this evening the Senegalese Minister of National Education Iba Der Thiam, who is in charge of higher education, in the presence of National Education Minister Hasni Ould Didi. After the meeting, he informed our correspondent that he handed the head of state a message form his Senegalese opposite number concerning the relations of fraternity, friendship, and cooperation between the two countries at the regional and continental levels. He added that he discussed with the head of state problems in the field of education concerning the sons of the Senegalese community in our country. He said that his country cares for the preservation of our sons inside and outside Senegal, their authenticity and moral values.

SUDAN

SUNA Details Trial of Former Numayri Aide Idris

JN051228 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Zul Ga'ida 19/Aug 5, (SUNA) — The state security tribunal considering the case of former Presidential Affairs Minister Bah' al-Din Idris resumed hearing Sunday of the first prosecution witness Brigadier (Police) Al-Rayah al-Rayah al-Sayyid 'Ali.

The witness presented a number of documents including telex messages exchanged between the defendant, Sufian Yasin, 'Abd al-Haq and other personalities which included some agreements proposed by 'Adnan Khashuqhi and his repeated request to meet the the deposed president.

One witness presented a photocopy of letter from Triad company for Sudanese natural resources addressed to the defendant and a million dollar loan.

The witness further presented some documents concerning facilities requested by the Korean Dawoo company particularly custom fees. The prosecution said the rest of documents would be presented during interrogation of prosecution witnesses.

The defence representative requested the court to grant the defence council one week to review the documents and discuss them with the defendant who mentioned that he had not seen 90 percent of the documents.

The prosecution rejected the defence request arguing that this is a special court which has to finish within a prescribe period of time.

The defence presented a list of defence witnesses and asked the court to omit anyone the court may summon as prosecution witness.

After examining the list, the prosecution requested the exclusion of prosectuion witnesses Muhammad 'Abd al-Majid and Ibrahim Mun'im while the defence requested inclusion of Ma'mun Muhammad al-Sayyid. After a ten minute recess, the court decided to grant the defence 24 hours to review the documents and to resume session Tuesday morning.

In the opening session Saturday, the prosectuion council has presented its first witness Brig (Police) Al-Rayah al-Sayyid who read out the iterrogations made with the accused by the concerned committee and said that other charges against him were refered to [words indistinct] committees regarding cotton and petrol. He said the accused had assisted and participated in actions affecting the independence of the country by allowing the so called 'Adnan Khashuqhi to interfere directly or indirectly in important political and economic matters affecting the country and its independence. He said the accused had agreed and responded to Khashuqhi's attempt to monopolize all Sudan's cotton crop, assisted him in creating and dominating the Sudanese Development Corporation besides assisting him to lay hands on Sudan Airway under the guise of house foreign at into a private company. [Sentence as received]

He added that the accused had also embarked on selling to Khashuqhi all the nationalized and confiscated institutions, which were termed as the losing institutions, with a direct planning by Khashuqhi and his several companies, concluded a personal contact with: [indistinct word] in London under the guise of helicopters without any demand, thus increasing indebtedness of the government.

He also said when the accused was delegated by the former president to negotiate and obtain a two million dollars loan under the guarantee of the Saudi Monetary Fund he resorted to the brokers and dealers and accepted unfair conditions without reverting to the concerned quarters in Sudan, responding in fact to the conditions laid down by Khashuqhi and his assistants at Khashuqhi's Triad company, the thing that harmed the Sudanese economy and doubled its indebtedness as a result of unreasonable profits and other expenses paid for the loan.

Another charge was that when the accused was entrusted by the former president to carry out a certain mission regarding a contract concluded by Dr 'Abd al-Mun'im. He demanded a share of Dr 'Abd al-Mun'im's profits and when that citizen rejected the principle the accused had purposely refused to carry out the assignment.

The defendant gave himself the authority to by pass other agreement for the establishment of the Friendship Palace Hotel. He also allowed the same company to use in the hotels, construction machineries which are owned by the government, said the prosecution.

The defendant, in violation of Arab boycott of Coca Cola Company, wrote in 1980 to one of the company's managers in New York claiming that Sudan had lifted ban on the company work in Sudan.

Prosecution first witness Brig. (Police) al-Rayah al-Sayyid said the defendent said in his testimonies that the deposed president had regarded Kashuqji as a personel adviser.

With respect to the 200 million dollars Saudi loan to Sudan, the late King Faysal for this purpose but the signing of the loan agreement was conducted by the finance minister said witness, Al-Sayyid said.

Military Helicopter Fired On by 'Outlaws'

JN061040 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, August 6, (SUNA) — A military helicopter was hit by ground shot when flying from Juba to Bor on a routine flight on Saturday, announced Major-General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, the defense minister, yesterday. The plane was carrying a number of officers and a medical team when outlaws opened fire at it from machinegun over Jumayza area, he said.

Only one person was injured and the plane was forced to return to Juba. But he stressed that flights to and from Juba, Malakal, and Waw are normal and the security situation in the southern region as a whole, is stable.

John Garang Force Attacks Village in South Sudan

JN061030 Khartoum SUNA in English
1022 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Al-Ubayyid, August 6 (SUNA) — 38 persons were killed and five others wounded when an armed force belonging to the Sudan People Liberation Army leu By John Garang attacked Al-Azraq village, 50 miles south of Kadouli, the provincial capital of south Kordufan, and official source of the Armed Forces told SUNA,

The source said the attacking force who he described as "outlaws belonging to Garang's forces" used modern weapons in their attack on the village. He said they killed 38 persons, wounded five others, robbed the villager's of their cows and other properties and set fire on their houses. A force from the Central Military Command stationed in Al-Ubayyid left for the area after news of the attack reached here the source said.

Radio SPLA Condemns Khartoum's Anti-SPLA Campaign

EA051736 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Khartoum Defines Its Version of Peace in the Sudan"]

[Text] About 3 weeks ago the leader of the Sudan ruling military council, General Siwar al-Dhahab told *TIME*, the American weekly news magazine that for negotiations leading to a satisfactory conclusion to be held legitimate rights of the parties concerned must be respected. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab was referring in this context to the rights of his government and those of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLA-SPLM]. However, 2 weeks later, the head of the military council reversed this position in a way characteristic of his regime's double-speak style of rule.

The London Arabic weekly *AL-HAWADITH* of 2 August has reported Gen Siwar al-Dhahab as saying that his government was going to convene a national conference to discuss the solution to the problem of the south and by which he means the current war between the Khartoum Government and the SPLA-SPLM. The magazine went on to say that Siwar al-Dhahab was going to hold this conference with southern leaders who, he said, represent the majority of southerners and that peace could be achieved without the participation of the SPLA-SPLM.

For people outside the movement the attitude of the rulers in Khartoum can be baffling if not confusing, but for the SPLA-SPLM the contradiction in utterances and actions of the Khartoum government is the result of the government's being bent on war while putting on peace dress in order to gain domestic and world sympathy.

The two have failed to be reconciled since everybody except those who have refused to see or hear witness week by week the governments determination to solve the problem by use of force and the isolation of the SPLA-SPLM, which in the view of Siwar al-Dhahab has legitimate right in determining the future of the Sudan. For 2 months now the authorities in Khartoum, backed by foreign journalists who bear malice toward the SPLA-SPLM, have been accusing the movement of war mongering. This accusation does not mention the massing of government troops in north Equatoria and southern Upper Nile.

Blaming the SPLA for intransignece, a charge that has become a daily ritual, Sudan's rulers and some foreign journalists sympathetic to the establishment are silent about the government's plans to send this week police from the northern Sudan to Juba to assert Khartoum's authority there. There is also no talk about thousands of troops awaiting airlifting to Upper Nile and Equatoria this month as part of the grand military plan to fight SPLA forces.

To back up and strengthen their military plans as a solution the rulers in Khartoum have intensified moves to isolate and discredit the SPLA-SPLM both at home and abroad, particularly in the Arab world. Numayri's revival of the policy of divide and rule first put into effective use at the beginning of this century by the British Governor General Wingate was based on encouraging and exploitating differences between various ethnic groups in the south.

Pretending to be a benevolent leader, Numayri designated the people from larger groupings as public enemies for their alleged domination of the southern people in Equatoria. His government, Numayri said, ahd the duty to protect the southern minority. Khartoum's present southern official allies are the southerners from the larger ethnic groupings and the friends of Numayri are now made to feel that they have no right in giving their voice, let alone participating in the public affairs of the south. The southern policies adopted by Numayri and the present ones by the military council all have the same objectives namely fostering and fanning of conflict and hatred among the population of the south through the ruling elite.

The success of this wicked policy lies in the fact that the southern ruling elite has not fully understood the designs of reactionary rulers in Khartoum. Whether military or civilian (?this) main approach to the south for the last 29 years has been to select politicians or ethnic groups to be used to antagonize the rest of the southern masses.

On the international scene, the Khartoum rulers have been furthering, behind closed doors, Numayri's baseless charge that the SPLA-SPLM is an organization that is hostile to Arabs and Muslims. This campaign to smear the reputation of the movement has come to surface as can be seen in the rightwing and less informed press in some Arab countries. Whatever weapon the rulers in Khartoum select to use against the SPLA-SPLM, the movement has the right to defend itself and the interests of all the oppressed Sudanese. It is a tough and long fight but one for which the SPLA-SPLM is well prepared.

TUNISIA

L'ACTION Views Developing Relations With U.S.

PM021327 Tunis L'ACTION in French 24 Jul 85 p 1

[Hammadi Ben Hammed Editorial: "Between Tunisia and the United States"]

[Text] The U.S. determination to commit itself firmly to Tunisia regarding the protection of its territorial rights and respect of its internal affairs is clear, plain, and precise, as is its commitment to consolidate bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

President Reagan emphasized that once more in the telegram that he sent to President Bourguiba following the latter's official visit to Washington last month.

The atmosphere of open, calm friendship and mutual respect that has always dominated Tunisian-U.S. relations has, in effect, enabled Bourguiba's country to enjoy the respect and consideration of the great American people and their officials for many years now.

The United States, it will be recalled, has continuously supported Tunisia's development efforts, treating on their merits the results achieved in its economy and the credibility that it has gained among international economic and financial institutions and appreciating equally the increasing efforts that it has made in its own development. The relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries have never weakened, furthermore, because they are based on mutual respect and constantly strive to always include freedom and opinion, decision, and action for both partners.

Therefore, it is no exaggeration to assert that the position Tunisia enjoys today with regard to the United States and in the community of nations derives in general terms from what one may call its "national will," that is to say, its refusal to fall into a state of dependence, allegiance, and geographical or geopolitical anonymity running counter to the great aspirations that have brought it independence after 25 years of struggle under the enlightened and courageous leadership of the supreme combattant.

If powers such as the United States, the Soviet Union, and PRC, France, or the FRG have no hesitation today in supporting Tunisia's moves toward development it is because the latter has a fundamental belief that its invulnerability, its durability, and the progress that it has made can only be assured by relying above all on itself and its people's ability to realize their legitimate ambitions and, by their constant efforts in combatting underdevelopment, to arouse a response from a world that can only pay heed to their message.

Therefore, if the United States commits itself to pledging its support for our country in its multilateral development activity, that is because it has in abundance the means, the right, the capacity, and the courage to respond to its people's need for progress and liberty in an area where its contribution to peace and international security are certainly never superfluous.

The cooperation between Tunisia and the United States is dictated, consequently, not by the subordination of a small country toward a gigantic nation, as some people prefer to say and write — our political philosophy has always been the very opposite of this kind of "negotiation" — but by our concern to guarantee the success of our struggle for man without relinquishing our sovereignty and dignity in a world where economic and technological interdependence is becoming the rule.

It hardly needs to be said that there is an increasing tendency, in the context of the difficulties that the world is currently experiencing, to encourage efforts that one believes likely to lead to tangible results. On this level Tunis enjoys great credibility as a country that has made excellent "use" of foreign credits. Furthermore, it implements a socioeconomic policy, programs, and methods that, despite its lack of raw materials, are producing one of the highest growth rates in the Third World.

During the ceremonial welcome organized at the White House in President Bourguiba's honor and also in the warm telegram, sent the day before yesterday to the head of state after his historic visit to the United States, President Reagan went to great lengths to congratulate Tunisia on the success of its policy, affirming that, among those countries that have close relations with the United States, Tunisia is distinguished by rapid and impressive development. Indeed, as the Americans know, Tunisia has managed to fully and wisely exploit its natural and human resources and to use international aid prudently.

Thus, if the United States has backed Tunisia's development and assured it of constant support that it not simply from friendship or duty based on international solidarity but above all from a rational confidence in the far-sightedness and wisdom of its leaders, its economic and social choices, and its human rights policy, which is now cited throughout the world as an example, reference point, and model.

ETHIOPIA

1984-85 Budget Assessment Meeting Concludes

EA030852 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1600 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] The high-level extensive meeting to assess the implementation of the budget plan for the year 1984-85, which assessed social activities in all the economic fields so as to strengthen sides and look for ways of solving temporary problems, ended today.

The 2-day budget plan implementation assessment meeting held at the assembly hall of the National Committee for Central Planning under the chairmanship of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has formulated ways of bringing about further results during the 1985-86 budget year.

Based on the assessment of activities in all the economic and social fields, the comrade secretary general presented a detailed briefing and gave directives for registering better results in next year's activiyies through further studies, planning, and careful work sacrifice.

Today's meeting dealt extensively with activities in the social services, construction, and finance. Based on reports of activities in these sectors, important proposals were made which can bring about greater results and find solutions for problems experienced so far. Extensive discussions were held on strengthening educational institutes, producing professionals, and training students both within the country and abroad, in particular on training students in various skills so that they can participate in the economic development of our country.

Extensive discussions were also held on activities in the health service, cultural sector, sports and physical training, labor and social affairs, and information sector, in particular on the dissemination of radio and TV progarms, based on implementation of reports presented by the Department of Planning and Control under the National Committee for Central Planning.

This meeting, which was the ninth, assessed and held discussions on the problems encountered in the construction sector. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam said that through the revolutionary efforts of the workers and (?administration) members, the work in these sectors will be fruitful and added that our party and the revolutionary government will, based on experiences gained, study the working methods that require a complicated and long path of struggle and make the necessary plans.

He said that most of the problems we face in all fields, at a time when we are trying to hasten our economic development, were not new and expressed his strong confidence that we can plan our progress under a strong and mature directive by learning from the experiences of other countries that have experienced the same phase.

He added that the development activities carried out so far formed a very good foundation. Hence, the secretary general pointed out that as education was the main tool and basis for our development, lessons and training given in this sector up to higher education must be reassessed during the next period of work activities.

Our comrade revolutionary leader said that as we embark on the building of a new society, problems of health and other similar social problems should be solved once and for all and added that communcation facilities, which are the bridge for disseminating educational, economic, political, and social messages, must be expanded further. Our comrade revolutionary leader pointed out that our party and the revolutionary government will always strengthen their aim and directives to organize and rehabilitate our compatriots affected by drought so as to make them self-sufficient and help them carry out their a full part in national life.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam also gave directives on major activities which need to be carried out in the fields of construction especially concerning the building of houses, development institutions, and buildings.

EPLF Claims 457 Troops Killed, 797 Wounded

EA051528 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1400 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] A statement issued by the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] office in Mogadishu has disclosed that 457 Abyssinian soldiers were killed, 797 were wounded, and 80 were captured in fighting near Barentu on 28 July and 1 August. The statement added that one MIG-21 was downed, 338 weapons of various types were captured, and several military vehicles were also destroyed by the front's forces.

EPLA Claims 30 Soldiers Killed in 2 Aug Attack

EA051902 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses
of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Akordat-Barentu highway -- The heroic Eritrean People's Liberation Army [EPLA] forces attacked the Ethiopian regime forces around (Baria Mogolo) along the Barentu-Akordat highway. In the attack staged on 2 August, our gallant fighters killed 30 Dergue soldiers, wounded 48 others, and captured 1 soldier along with a quantity of enemy property. Part of the enemy force which escaped the attack was forced to flee several kilometers, abandoning its position.

Left Flank of Nak'fa Front Said Abandoned

EA060846 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses
of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The left flank of the Nak'fa front, to which the forces of the Ethiopian regime have been strongly clinging for the past 6 years, has been demolished and abandoned. This front has been abandoned from the eastern Naro plain toward the Red Sea, (Kaba Ibrahim), (Biluh), and the like in the wake of the Barentu victory and subsequent threats. The enemy took this action to save its forces and protect its remaining front.

The destruction of the left flank of the Nak'fa front has destroyed our enemy's dreams of capturing Nak'fa and of basing its forces there to attack our stronghold. This indicates a basic change in the balance of power between the enemy and our forces.

At the time of evacuation of the Dergue forces from the left flank of the Nak'fa front, our heroic combatants were in hot pursuit and killed 37 enemy soldiers, wounded 60, and captured 7. Among the captured was the commander of the 9th Battery, Lieutenant Teklu Gebre Ezgi. A quantity of ammunition and hand grenades and other property left behind by the Dergue forces was taken by our combatants.

Voice of Broad Masses Views 'Barentu Victory'

EA061037 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "The Barentu Victory Has Demolished the Left Flank of the Nak'fa Front"]

[Text] After 7 years of bitter struggle, the combatants of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] are changing the situation in the area with admirable activity. Last year, Teseney and Ali Gidir were liberated and the northeastern Sahel was destroyed. Less than a month ago, on 6 July 1985, the strategic stronghold of the enemy force, Barentu, fell into the full control of the people's force.

The liberation of Barentu exposed the enemy force to easy attack frontally and on its flanks, and threatened the enemy- controlled towns, so the Dergue regime decided to launch an aggressive campaign around the Barentku-Akordat and Areza-Barentu roads.

In its latest attempt, the Dergue regime brought reinforcements from Tigrai, the Eritrean regular force, units which were patrolling in towns, and soldiers who were being treated in hospitals and others from border patrol.

To lead this attack, the Dergue regime gave a mandate to Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, Ethiopian defense minister; Major General Merid Neguse, chief administrator of Eritrea and commander of the Second Revolutionary Force; and Major General Regasa Jima, deputy commander of the Second Revolutionary Force. The high commanders of the Ethiopian force persuaded their forces that if they could not recapture Barentu, it would mean that they had surrendered. They said that they had to destroy Eritrea. This reflected the dangers they faced.

But they were not lucky enough to do this. The numerous forces that were sent by the highest commanders of the military were punished one by one by the invincible people's force and were completely destroyed.

During the nine major attacks aimed at recapturing Barentu and in other minor clashes, the Dergue force sustained casualties that can be compared with their losses in the battle of Barentu. A total of 1,822 Dergue soldiers were killed, 2,458 others wounded, and 177 captured. Some enemy brigades, like Brigade 106, were completely wiped out. In this respect, the threat the Dergue was aiming to prevent has instead increased.

Hence, the enemy army, which was encouraged by the false propaganda of the Dergue, such as: We are knocking on the doors of Nak'fa, we can see Nak'fa, we will capture Nak'fa tomorrow; we will drown the combatants in the Red Sea and will drive them out to Sudan," has managed to protect its fortresses in the fierce heat of the rugged terrain of Eritrea for 6 years and has at last given in to determined assault by the gallant combatants of our people's force.

The left flank and front of the enemy force was destroyed. The heroic forces of the people's force went in hot pursuit after the enemy force and chased it up to (Selket). This liberation of Barentu, which we call a shining victory, apart from creating threats and pressure on the enemy, also shows the enemy's changed wayof thinking.

Today, the Ethiopian regime has forgotten its intention of capturing Nak'fa and destroying our force. It now wants to save its skin and is totally on the defensive. The balance of power has fundamentally changed. Today, after the liberation of Barentu, after the war along the Akordat-Barentu and Areza-Barentu highways and the enemy's defeat, and after the demolishing of the left flank of the Nakfa front, the Eritrean people's force has advanced toward a strategic offensive. The momentum of the offensive of the people's force will continue. Today it is barentu; tomorrow will be the day for liberating all the other Eritrean towns. Our victory is certain.

Eritrean Front Congress Discusses Situation

AU050843 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text](ANSA) Bologna, Italy, August 5 — The Ethiopian Army was accused of conducting a scorched-earth policy in battling Eritrean rebels and of failing to change this strategy "even after the onset of drought" in a statement made here by an official of the People's Front for the Liberation of Eritrea.

The charge was levelled in a report on the military situation and the drought and famine delivered by Sebhat Efrem [name as received], a member of the front's Political Bureau, to the 12th annual congress of the front's associations held in Bologna.

Present for the gathering were some 2,000 Eritreans representing an estimated 700,000 emigrants from the Ethiopian province now living in Western Europe, Saudi Arabia, the United States and Australia.

Efrem told the congress: We have been forced to concentrate our efforts on the battle against hunger because the war exacerbates the effects of the famine after having contributed to creating it.

"For the past twenty years the Addis Ababa army has been burning crops, poisoning wells, bombing herds and spraying the forests with defoliants and did not change strategy even after the onset of the drought", the Eritrean Front spokesman asserted.

"For this reason, we have proposed and will continue to propose a cease-fire for the free circulation of international aid but Ethiopia continues to reject it. The front has dug wells, worked on irrigation and for the training of the farming population which has refused it for centuries", Efrem concluded.

A member of the front's Central Committee and the secretary of the Foreign Relations Bureau, Amdemicael Kahsai [name as received] told newsmen of the front's desire to achieve food self-sufficiency.

He also asserted that, "we control 80 percent of the country and have recently improved our positions. The Ethiopian Army is entrenched only in the larger cities".

Kahsai also said that food aid from abroad has become an additional weapon for the Addis Ababa government "which distributes flour only to collaborators who provide information on the areas we control, the families enrolled in the front.

"Instead of taking the aid to the various areas, the government attempts to deport the population to concentrate it in are as outside our control to isolate the front", he added.

The spokesman said the situation is improving, however, because some countries, led by Australia and Norway, are earmarking aid for the Eritrean relief association, which operates in front-controlled areas, rather than for Ethiopia.

SOMALIA

Foreign Minister Leaves for Arab Summit, Romania

EA051631 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Summary] The SDR foreign minister, Challe Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre, left for Morocco last night to attend the extraordinary meeting of the Arab League foreign ministers which opens officially in Morocco today. After the meeting, the minister will travel to Romania to hold talks on strengthening bilateral relations with senior Romanian Government officials.

Siad Barre Addresses Party Officials Seminar

EA032025 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The SRSP Secretary General and Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre today opened a week-long seminar for party officials in government agencies, officials of the party's central headquarters, and national social executive committees. The seminar, which will be of vital importance to the implementation of the nation's objectives, is aimed at promoting the new party progams for the country's economic, political, and social affairs.

Addressing the participants, Challe Siad said: The implementation of the new party programs is aimed at concentrating the people's attention on enhancing social cooperation and national unity. Challe Siad said: Party officials have absolute responsibility for bringing about the realization of the new party programs, a task that requires sacrifice and complete dedication. The SRSP secretary general drew the attention of the party officials to the heavy responsibilities they bore, saying that the seminar would bear fruit only if they applied their knowledge in practical terms.

He said: It is only by hard work that production can be increased and meaningful progress can be achieved only if the participants are truly dedicated to whatever they are doing. Constant supervision and inspection will help them to define areas where social problems exist, and finding remedies for such problems will not be difficult because they are already equipped to deal with them. He cautioned them against evils such as tribalism, favoritism, nepotism, and the like, which he described as weapons used by the enemy.

Speaking on the achievements of the revolution, Challe Muhamed Siad Barre declared that it had brought about tremendous achievements in every sector of our lives, particularly in economic, political, and social affairs. He said problems that had been common before the revolution had been eradicated and that every effort was being made to ensure that prerevoluitonary evils and mistakes were not repeated.

He called on the party officials to work together, for that was the only way of ensuring the rapid implementation of the new party programs and serving the Somali people.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Says Next President To Continue Policies

EA021947 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 1700 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The chairman of the Chama cha Mapinduzi [CCM], Mwalimu Nyerere, has said the revolutionary party will ensure that the president who will be elected later this year is a man capable of fully maintaining the unity of Tanzanians and a defender of the policy of socialism and self-reliance. He said that the party will ensure that the new president is a man with a committed stand who will not be shaken by foreign powers and who could enhance Tanzania's stand on international issues.

Mwalimu was speaking during the opening of a 2-day general meeting of party branches in the Armed Forces at Msasani beach on the outskirts of Dar es Salaam today. Mwalimu said the party will ensure that the new leader implements the liberation struggle in Africa and other parts of the world. Mwalimu said Tanzania's enemies are fooling themselves if they believe that changes of leadership in the government will make Tanzania change its stand on international issues and abandon its socialist policy.

He reiterated that the enemies' efforts to destabilize Tanzania will not succeed and that the policy of socialism and self-reliance will be consolidated because it is the major foundation of the unity of Tanzanians. Mwalimu called on the Armed Forces of Tanzania and all Tanzanians in general to obey and respect the new president who will be elected later this year and who, according to the Constitution, will also be commander in chief of Tanzania's Armed Forces.

Before Mwalimu opened the meeting, the commander of the Tanzania's defense force, General David Musuguri, pledged to the CCM chairman that the Armed Forces will respect the party decision in respect of naming a Tanzanian who will contest the post of president in elections in October this year. The meeting, which brought together 150 CCM delegates from party branches in various units of the Armed Forces, is excpected to be closed tomorrow by the party's vice president, Ndugu Ali Hasan Mwinyi.

Mwinyi Addresses Armed Forces Party Meeting

EA032013 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1700 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The Chama cha Mapinduzi [CCM] vice chairman, Ndugu 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi, today called upon Armed Forces personnel to be on the alert against conspiracy by enemies bent on disturbing the peace and those bent on infiltrating to obstruct efforts to build socialism. Ndugu Mwinyi was addressing a general meeting of members of the party within the Tanzania People's Armed Forces in Dar es Salaam.

He said he was confident that members of the Armed Forces had forged a real and strong unity among themselves. He called on them to ensure that the peace and stability prevailing in the country since independence was upheld by maintaining a force with sound political understanding and adequate discipline, because, he said, the Armed Forces were the main protectors of the party and its policy.

The CCM vice chairman also called on the members of the Armed Forces to register to vote in the forthcoming general elections. He said this was a very difficult time for the country and appealed to all Tanzanians to cooperate fully to ensure that the coming general elections were successful.

The party's general meeting within the Army was chaired by the chief of the defense forces, General David Musuguri.

The meeting was opened yesterday by CCM Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere.

Salim Pledges To Provide Facilities for Forces

EA060857 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1900 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Arusha — Prime Minister Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim has said that the party and government will do everything possible to provide combatants [wapiganaji] with sufficient facilities to enable them to fulfill their national defense duty.

Ndugu Salim, who is the secretary to the Defense and Security Commission of the National Executive Committee's Secretariat, said this in an address to combatants at the National Leadership College at Monduli, Arusha.

The prime minister said the party and government recognize the importance of having a stable force with adequate facilities to guarantee their security at all times.

Ndugu Salim also urged citizens to register to vote in large numbers for the general elections later this year so as to exercise their right to vote for their leaders and promote democracy.

UGANDA

Internal Affairs, Defense Ministers Sworn In

EA051439 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] The vice chairman of the Military Council, Colonel Gurd Wilson Toko, and the leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere, have been appoitned ministers of defense and internal affairs, respectively. They were sworn in today. The ceremony, which took place at Parliament Buildings in Kampala, was attended by the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, Prime Minister Paulo Muwanga, and members of the Military Council.

Okello, Party Representatives Hold Meeting

EA052042 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1832 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Hello there. We welcome you to the current affairs program. This morning the head of state and chairman of the Military Council, General Tito Okello Lutwa, met the representatives of the political parties in Kampala International Conference Center. Gen Tito Okello Lutwa appealed to the leaders of the political parties to call on people who still have guns to return them and that the Army wants to ensure good cooperation among the people within the period UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] is in government. And this is John Peter (Nebe) of current affairs section now introducing the program. The representatives of the political parties were as follows:

The Conservative Party leader, Mr Joshua Mayanja Nkangi; Mr (Mohamed Njuju Kamueriri), a member of the Executive Committee; Mr (Denis Bayes Gambona), deputy party secretary.

NLP [Nationalist Liberal Party] is led by Mr Tiberio Okeny. Members are Mr Antony Ocaya, Mr (Koma Akech).

The Democratic Party is led by Dr Paul Ssemogerere and a member, Mr Akiro, secretary general.

And then another party is called GCU, God Communes Universe, Pastor (Modi Bushel); (Mwenzi Nawar Ruhanga), a member, (Eric Kaboya), youth director; and (Alendo Elias Kefi Ikombe), vice president of the Missionary Party.

And then UPC [Ugandan People's Congress], Haji Badru Wegulu as chairman; Mr (Dent Ochara Kilip), chief administrative officer of the UPC secretariat; and Mrs Cecilia Ogwal, assistant secretary general.

The head of state and chairman of the Military Council, Gen Tito Okello Lutwa had this to say: [18-minute passage indistinct]

You have been tuned to the head of state and chairman of the Military Council, Gen Tito Okello Lutwa, speaking to the representatives of the political parties this morning at Kampala International Conference Center. Present were Brigadier Bazilio Olaro Okello, Colonel Toko, Colonel Mararu, and other members of the Military Council. And this is John Peter (Nebe) of current affairs [words indistinct] now saying good night.

Okello Remarks

EA051102 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has called upon politicians in Uganda to practice clean politics and not politics of tribalism, hatred, and killings.

The general, who was meeting party leaders at the Uganda International Conference Center this morning, assured the party leaders that the military is there to protect the government, but stressed that the government must ensure that the army is behind it. He called for their cooperation and understanding and asked them to help the government in establishing peace and stopping bloodshed in the country.

Gen Tito Okello appealed to politicians to take defeat in elections honorably. If you lose elections, he added, sit down and get organized for the next elections. Don't run into the bush after losing elections. The chairman castigated Obote for practicing dirty politics that claimed many lives. He wondered how one can continue killing people whose votes he is asking for.

Gen Tito Okello revealed that Obote was helping people to fight the Sudanese Government and blamed politicians for keeping quiet about such evils. He said that as parliamentarians, they were free to point out such evils in parliament but wondered why they had kept quiet about them.

Present was his vice chairman of the Military Council, Colonel Toko, and other members of the council.

Parties represented included the Democratic Party, the Ugandan People's Congress, the Uganda Patriotic Movement, the Conservative Party, and the National Liberal Party.

BBC Interviews Museveni on New Government

MB051917 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 5 Aug 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] This afternoon, Yoweri Museveni called us up on the telephone. His NRA [National Resistance Army] has been grumbling about the developments in Uganda ever since the coup. Robin White put it to Mr Museveni that he was being obdurate.

[Begin recording][Museveni] That is not true. We agreed to work with this regime, but these people are not serious. They are treacherous. They are playing games. They are giving the wrong impression to the public that they are willing to talk with us while in fact they want to present us with a fait accompli.

[White] But they have offered to talk with you. Why don't you go and talk with them?

[Museveni] We are willing to talk to them, but they are not coming. I am willing to talk to them but I have told them that they should not make fundamental decisions before we reach agreement.

[White] As I understand it, they have offered you a number of cabinet posts, is that not right?

[Museveni] The issue is not posts. The issue is the politics of the country first. This is not an employment office. The issue is not posts. The issue is peace first, peace for the country first, and then [words indistinct] in terms of politics and then allocation of responsibilities.

[White] But what exactly do you want to resolve first?

[Museveni] First of all the council, the Military Council. We cannot accept the country to be run by a Military Council [word indistinct] over a faction of the Uganda's liberation army, exluding our army, which was primarily responsible for defeating Milton Obote.

[White] What do you want instead of this Military Council?

[Museveni] No, we don't want anything instead of the council but we want the council to be representative of the basic forces that brought about the downfall of Obote.

[White] In other words, you are wanting to be on that Military Council?

[Museveni] We want a fair, an equal representation, on that council, that is right.

[White] A 50-50 split?

[Museveni] Yes, precisely.

[White] Have you told that to the government in Kampala?

[Museveni] A hundred times.

[White] And what have they said?

[Museveni] They say yes and then they go ahead to do the opposite.

[White] Who are you blaming for that?

[Museveni] I think the ones in charge. It must be Tito and Bazilio and Muwanga.

[White] Now, there are reports that in fact you have agreed to meet with Tito Okello in about a week's time, is that not true?

[Museveni] Well, we may meet but why are they making decisions before we meet? If they wanted to make temporary decisions they could say so, they could say these are interim measures pending discussions. But they are not saying that.

[White] But are you going to meet him?

[Museveni] Yes, if he is willing to meet me, I will meet him.

[White] The talk is that you will meet on the Kenyan border next Monday, is that right?

[Museveni] About the venue, I don't know. I cannot say about the venue, but definitely I could meet him even tomorrow if he wants.

[White] Meanwhile, what are you yourself doing? I mean where in fact are you calling from?

[Museveni] I can't say where I am calling from.

[White] People have been assuming that you are in Kenya, is that not right?

[Museveni] That is not correct. That is not true.

[White] There has been speculation too that the Tanzanian Government has been trying to act as go-between?

[Museveni] Well, I went to Tanzania, and I saw Tanzanian leaders the other day and I am sure they are doing some efforts to bring reconciliation between the different groups.

[White] Are they urging you to go and talk to the new government?

[Museveni] Well, many people want this, including the Tanzanians.

[White] Now what are your instructions at the moment to your men under arms in Uganda?

[Museveni] To observe a cease-fire until we are sure that these people don't want peace.

[White] How long is that cease-fire going to last for?

[Museveni] That is a matter of our discretion.

[White] Where are most of your troops at the moment?

[Museveni] They are in the central area as usual and in the western region as they had started doing in the last days of Obote.

[White] But they are not surrounding Kampala?

[Museveni] Well, no. Well they are always around Kampala but there are not there to attack it. They have no instructions to do that.

[White] Now if things break down and fighting starts again, won't everybody blame you for that?

[Museveni] Why, why blame me?

[White] Because they have made you lots of offers and you start fighting again?

[Museveni] What offers have been made?

[White] Surely, they have offered you cabinet posts for instance. They are showing some reason.

[Museveni] We are not interested in cabinet posts. We are interested in machinery for peace and the decisive element in this new structure is the Military Council not the cabinet. The cabinet is appointed by the Military Council according to the setup they proposed. We cannot put our army to be controlled by fellows whom we were fighting yesterday.

[White] What would you say to accusations that you are trying to exploit the current situation to the maximum advantage because you want ultimate power, you want to run Uganda?

[Museveni] You see, this business of being president of Uganda is not as important to me as some people think because, you know, the president of Uganda, I don't know, is he as important as the mayor of London or what, how do you put it?

[White] Presumably for Ugandans it is the top job.

[Museveni] Of course, it is but it is not the most important thing in the world. I can be a writer for instance. Those who talk about top jobs are those who see jobs as an end in themselves. [End recording]

Airline To Resume Operations Immediately

EA051526 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Uganda Airlines Corporation has announced a resumption of its operations with immediate effect. The announcement follows the decision by the Military Council to reopen Entebbe International Airport to all traffic after being closed for a week as a security measure following a military takeover in the country. This afternoon, a spokesman of the Uganda Airlines Corporation called upon all staff of the airline to report for duty as usual.

NASA Vehicles Ordered Returned to Police

EA052004 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] The office of the prime minister has instructed all the people who are now using government vehicles which used to belong to the National Security Agency, NASA, to return them and hand them over. An announcement issued in Kampala this afternoon warned that anyone who does not heed this instruction will be dealt with as a looter. Those in and around Kampala must hand the vehicles to the officer in charge, central police station. NASA vehicles in the districts must be handed over to the district police commanders. The officer in charge, central police station, and all district police commanders are instructed to receive the vehicles, record them, and give a report of vehicles received to the inspector general of police.

CONGO

1985 Oil Output Estimated at 5.5 Million Tons

AB031315 Paris AFP in French 0918 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 3 Aug (AFP) — Congolese oil production forecasts are estimated at 5.5 million tons for the current year, Rodolphe Adada, Congolese minister of mines and petroleum, disclosed on Thursday evening during a television program. Mr Adada specified that the highest production forecast is 7.5 million tons, while the average is 5.7 million tons, and the lowest is 4.5 million tons. According to what we experienced in the past, the production can be estimated at 5.5 million tons, he stated. After indicating that last year's production of 6 million tons has been the most important since 1982, when 4.6 million tons were produced, the minister recalled that 5.35 million tons was produced in 1983.

From 1978 to 1984, oil revenues went from 14.5 billion CFA francs (1 CFA franc equals Fr0.20) up to 230 billion, Mr Adada further stated, adding that this increase is due to the fact that the production has been multiplied by 2.5 times, that is from 2.4 million tons in 1978 to 6 million tons in 1984. The high prices and beneficial rise of the dollar in this sector have been favorable factors, he explained.

ZAIRE

Executive Council Discusses Foreigners, IMF

AB051925 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1034 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 2 Aug (AZAP) — During its weekly meeting, which was held on Friday in Mbuji-Mayi and presided over by the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the enlarged Executive Council decided to undertake a complete census to determine legal conditions for the stay of foreigners in Zaire and a stricter control of immigration.

The state commissioner for information and the press, Citizen Baya Ramazani, stated in his report that this decision follows an increase in fraudulent deals, especially in raw materials trade and the many irregularities observed among foreign nationals living in Zaire. The council also took other measures meant to discourage the illegal stay of foreigners and to combat fraudulent deals along Zaire's borders more effectively, mainly through the immigration police's application of prevailing legal and statutory measures governing illegal immigrants and through the deployment of all the units of the naval force operating at Kinshasa as well as the security services based at N'Djili Airport under the urban authority.

Concerning the development of the border areas, the MPR founding chairman called on the council to pay particular attention to these zones, particularly to supply them with good drinking water, energy, manufactured goods, and telecommunications and public health infrastructure. A general survey of the development of these border areas is currently being prepared, according to the council's spokesman.

The head of state also mentioned the problem of regional relations and cooperation, recalling his recent discussions in Libreville and Gbadolite with his Gabonese counterpart, Omar Bongo. The spokesman for the executive said that apart from strengthening bilateral relations between Gabon and Zaire, the two meetings allowed for a deep examination of the situation within the Central African subregion, particularly the Economic Community of Central African States and Chad. In the case of Chad, the two heads of state also pledged to support ongoing mediation efforts and to look for all other means that can bring about lasting national reconciliation in that country.

The party leader then tackled issues connected with relations between Zaire and the IMF. An IMF mission is expected this Saturday in Kinshasa to draw up the elements of the program for the second semester of the current year with the Zairian team. In this connection, after hearing a report from the state commissioner for finance and budget on the implementation of the program in the first semester and projections for the second, the council received instructions and indications from the founding chairman concerning issues to be discussed during the negotiations with the IMF within the spirit of consultation prevailing in relations between Zaire and that financial institution.

According to Citizen Ramazani, the founding chairman, discussing the cultivation of marijuana, which he referred to as a real plague which can discredit our country, charged the Executive Council with attacking this evil from its roots by establishing a systematic inventory of these farms region by region in order to locate and destroy them. The spokesman added that the regional administrations must see that the ban on growing marijuana and other related products is observed in their respective jurisdictions.

BURKINA FASO

2d Anniversary of Revolution Celebrated

Sankara Address

AB041222 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0920 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Address to the nation by Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, CNR, and head of state, on the occasion of "the 2d anniversary of the Popular and Democratic Revolution" — live]

[Excerpts] In the first place, I would like to call on all for a minute of silence in memory of our beloved friends, all those — known and unknown — who have sacrificed their lives so that today we can celebrate the 2d anniversary of the Popular and Democratic Revolution, RDP.

Honorable invitees of Burkina Faso, representatives of the Governments of Mali, France, Libya, Ghana; dear friends, militant comrades of the RDP; dear sisters, dear brothers:

When I addressed you, Burkinabe people from all walks of life, exactly 1 year ago to convey the militant gretings of the RDP to you, I took stock indeed of the progress made over the year; I commended, like you, the revolutionary resoluteness and firmness of all those who mobilized around us, and assembled enthusiastically around the National Council of the Revolution, CNR, to announce new shores to reach across a vast ocean of threats and efforts. I was nothing but convinced of the just cause we are pursuing. My innermost belief was that the aim of our revolution was the revolution itself; that is, the constant search for the happiness of our people; that is, the upsurge of life; that is, the continual, eventful transformation and departure from the present which has kept us prisoners.

The 2d anniversary of the revolutionary and popular victory achieved on 4 August 1983 marks a new quality step in our march forward. [Applause] This is why the occasion must be used to display additional steps toward maturity and clearsightedness in our methods of envisaging the problems and our way of solving these problems. [Applause] In spite of the mobilization of our masses to move mountains, we felt that we were still moving in lukewarm semidarkness, in a world of good feelings and generosity but also of disunity, where threats and difficulties were certain to crop up, requiring vain sacrifices. But today, on our 2d anniversary, from what the whole world, and the Burkinabe people in particular, can see and observe, I will affirm that the first impetus of August 1983, which resulted from (?costly) efforts, was necessary because it has led us to greater awareness and made our dignity and our independence possible. The work achieved is edifying. We now have ground for undaunted optimism.

In the field of health care, the structures have been decentralized in order to facilitate health care delivery and promote better standards in local communities. We still remember the crash vaccination campaign as a successful gigantic effort to check diseases. Along with the battle for a railroad, the campaigns are (?achievements) that only the revolution can make possible.

In the financial field, steps have been taken to restructure certain departments, especially that of customs. The state is now meeting its internal and external financial obligations more and more fully. Thanks to everyone's sacrifices, a greater rigor has been instilled in the management. [Applause]

In the field of justice, the Revolutionary People's Tribunals, TPR, have instilled a new morale conforming to the interests of the people. The administration of the prison department has been reorganized in order to allow the detained — a potential force — to become productive and change to the better in regard to the society. In this connection, at Baporo and Yelkoto, 40 prisoners are successfully exploiting 50 hectares of land, thus confirming that it is possible to instill in man the morale of progress when man is determined to deserve forgiveness on the part of the people.

Our society is becoming mature and united and the Burkinabe are beginning to understand and agree to the need for solidarity beyond the small family, tribal, or village cells. When the children from Ouagadougou and the women from Orodara raise funds to assist the victim of the Gorom-Gorom disaster of elsewhere, this is surely an eloquent sign: We are gradually becoming true brothers. When militants of the Revolutionary Defense Committees, CDR, militants from various provinces come together to build the Sourou canal or lay the rails for the Sahel railroads, they no longer think of their region or original birth place. They think of the whole of Burkina Faso, its progress, its development in the interest of all its children. Every day, these noble moves, these collective actions, the enthusiastic work, and the pride found in building our country through physical suffering and sacrifices must make us more confident in our future. Because we are learning to rely on our own forces, we are united in our search for a legitimate and just happiness. Fewer and fewer voices are heard turning to other countries for food assistance, which is something subject to speculations and vile blackmail among ourselves and also between us and foreign countries.

We have achieved many successes together, both minor and major ones. But we do not want to make a list of our successes. Though we have ground for rejoicing, there are dark spots that we have yet to throw light on in order to perfect our revolutionary march.

Dear comrades, as you may have realized, instead of making an endlessly long list of material achievements, I have made an account of what I believe has most struck the mind of the Burkinabe in an effort to evolve the new mentality that is the prerequisite for any revolutionary process. Instead of modest dispensaries and drug depots, we could have built huge and sophisticated hospitals. But progress, true progress, would not have been achieved as long as man himself remained unchanged. A new society implies a new mentality. This is why we must review our 2 years of democratic and popular revolution without any complacency. What must we change in our habits, our revolutionary attitudes?

In the first place, there is the popular power. As the principal achievement of the RDP, it is being exercised in an insufficiently correct manner. This is true for zonal CDR's. Subjectivity and abuses have not taken long to appear due to the low level of political maturity. In this connection, the dialogue on nation-building efforts between CDR's and those still hesitant toward the RDP has been marked by various acts of harassment, frustrations, and vexations. When real accidents and incidents happened, this played into the hand of our enemies, contributing to their campaign of denigration and misinformation. But it is all the worse for our enemies.

In regard to the RDP, we must seriously endeavor to correct these errors for which we have a thousand excuses indeed: the revolution is not a garden party for snobs and dandys with white-gloved hands. We must root out from among our CDR's adventures, impersonators, opportunist, and hypocrites incapable of leading a consistent struggle. It is among them that we find neofeudalal, triumphant, and verbose elements with base ambitions, who use power like a dynastic heritage. Their revolutionary preoccupations can be summed up as follows: securing close relations with the highest dignitaries, being able to say I am a friend of Mr So-and-So and I am a relative of Mr So-and-So. These great lords, these veterans of the last vote-for-me reactionary show, must be taken care of, trained, and even transformed. [Applause] Such base CDR members must be thrown into the dustbin of history. [Applause]

At the level of the CDR's in the various branches of the administration, vigorous corrective measures are to be designed. After standing aloof from the CDR's at first, some of the present activists have then discovered the power of the committees. Experts at long slaloms, they have not hesitated to veer off their course surreptitiously, as many times as it was necessary, to become members of the CDR's. We must openly expose their sitting-on-the-fence attitude and their skill in masking petit bourgeois greed which they, however, condemn vociferously. [Applause] Those who use the CDR's in the administration to secure high positions from which they cannot easily be removed or to settle scores will also have to be educated or dismissed.

Unable to implement courageously the revolutionary measures which they helped to take, they become demagogic and cowardly when they come across the slightest difficulty. This is why they fear to take sides when they have to handle delicate and contentious matters, such as rating the personnel or defending the revolution. Through their dull empty words, they constitute real obstructions that paralyze the administration. Such individuals must be replaced by truly pugnacious CDR members.

In the military, laxity, the vicious propensity for taking the easy way out, and the alibi of insufficient means has been replaced by insufficiently impartial minds in spite of the sizeable progress in high operational qualities. We must emphatically tell our military and paramilitary law enforcement forces that a revolutionary security agent cannot behave like the (?drunken), barbaric, repressive, and cruel agent of by-gone times. [Applause] On the contrary, his politeness, his kindness, his willingness to help, and some smartness will finally rid our forces of law and order of their repulsive image without harming their firmness and their vigilance. I urge them to achieve this.

In spite of undeniable successes in our administration, there are still neocolonial bureaucratic practices: laziness, tardiness, absenteeism, incompetence, and lack of initiative as can be seen in the obsessive reference to the texts of the law. Instead of placing the people above the texts, some agents do the contrary: They place the texts above the people. [Applause]

They use the law to fight against the interests of the masses and secure bribes. Our administration is still affected by nepotism and abuse of authority. Some officials are already trying to create a nomenclatura and demand that a protocol cordon be established around them in order to avoid criticism and debate with the masses. They are thus setting out on the path to the bourgeois-styled respectability. They resort to easy ways out and display a lack of revolutionary rigor in their private and public life.

Though it was necessary to let the minds work freely without the slightest hindrance in order to foster creativity, we must admit that improvisation was an overly important element in our methods of work. In addition, we have sometimes tried to go very fast, even too fast. The machinery was submitted to a severe trial and nearly broke down. But what does going too fast mean when we still have 23 years to catch up! Despondency and hesitation have sometimes slowed down our march forward, which is not normal because the RDP is bold and is not subject to despondency. There are still shortcomings, loopholes, and even very grave malpractices in the exercise of popular power. For instance, we do not comply with the principle of centralized democracy. We must talk about these failures and encourage the militants to talk about them. We must expose them to broad daylight. Revolutionaries are not afraid to acknowledge their weaknesses and their shortcomings, not even to their adversaries or their enemies. This is the only way we can publicly commit ourselves to combat these shortcomings.

In conjunction with some highly placed officials, some of our dishonest comrades still exploit the trust placed in them by the CNR and they misuse their influence to secure a position for a sister, a cousin, or a friend. [Applause] This is not normal. We must courageously expose these practices in order to march forward along our revolutionary course and successfully achieve the transformation of mentalities in order to build a new society. But no one should misunderstand me. My observations are not an acknowledgement of failure, nor are they the expression of bitterness. As a revolutionary, I am only applying a dear principle according to Lenin's forceful, clear-sighted organizational rigor. Lenin used to say: Criticism and self-criticism are the best criteria to assess a serious organization. [Applause] I decided to make this assessment publicly because I know that no one would pretend to be cleaner than us. [Applause]

Comrades, our ideal society is very far from being achieved. That is why there is still the need for sanctions, warnings, suspensions, and dismissals in the administration because very few civil servants are willing to quit the bad habits of the reactionary and corrupt administration, a satiated and stinking administration. But the CNR will give a helping hand to those sanctioned, who will correct their mistakes in various ways and then, when their punishments redress their behavior, they will feel the happiness of being back among healthy workers who are productive and useful to society.

These civil servants will effectively return to work. But, as long as our fellow citizens and their mercenaries fail to understand that the privileges of some minority groups are over and that it is completely wrong to think that it will be possible to reconquer counterrevolutionary paradises, as long as they will allow themselves to be deluded into believing they can conquer the people's power, the least we can do is to stop them in an energetic manner. These fools will compel us to arrest and sentence people to prison terms. Our internal and external enemies should know that as long as they keep on scheming and plotting against our revolution, we too will go on defending ourselves through legitimate means. It is too easy to finance and arm counterrevolutionaries to attack us and then invoke human rights considerations and alert newspapers, press agencies, and humanitarian organizations in order to stain our hands with blood in advance without any evidence.

But when ammunition depots are blown up in Bobo Dioulasso and Ouagadougou, when our young comrades are savagely shot dead while on duty, nobody is moved, nobody talks about the event. But as soon as we react to save our people and their revolution, voices are heard from everywhere to sound the alert and stir the tears of the weepers. The comedy should be called off now. We will try and punish the plotters who are in the pay of financial power trying to destroy our revolution. This should be clear for everybody. We do not act under any disguise; we are talking loud and clear about what we are doing in broad daylight, in the face of the world.

We have also understood the tactics of our enemies. They send us plotters and assassins and when they are discovered and arrested, they invoke human rights considerations and keep on sending some more plotters. If we keep quiet for fear of humanitarian organizations, they would persist and threaten to overthrow our regime and put our country to fire and sword. This is enough. The blackmail has lasted long enough.

But we, magnanimous and faithful to the revolutionary teachings, will strive to explain the facts and convince people. All detainees will be tried so that they benefit from the people's school and are able to recognize their mistakes and pay for them. They have a choice: either reconcile themselves with their people or persist in their desire to belong to an opposition faction and thus impose on us the necessity to adopt violent reactions against them.

Meanwhile, we will reduce the prison terms of a number of detainees, we will free some of them, and put an end to the legal investigations to be conducted on some of them, including civilians, military, and trade unionists now in detention and guilty of plotting against the RDP and of disturbing public order. Many of them will benefit from presidential grace on the occasion of this anniversary celebration.

The National Council of the Revolution expresses the wish that all those who benefit from this total or partial measure of clemency will take this opportunity to redeem themselves. But if one of them is ever to appear again before the security forces, he will then have to understand that he himself has legitimized the serious sanctions which would be taken against him. [Applause]

In order to enable our wives, mothers, and sisters to escape the hardship brought on them by men, we will take measures so that salaries stop being the sole property of the man in the home and become family property. The state does not make it compulsory for anyone to get married but the revolutionary state demands that he who sets up a family assumes his responsibility, all his responsibility, toward his family.

We should try to put ourselves in the places of our wives and children. There are some men who turn their wives into maid servants and will not even pay them the salaries of maidservants. They waste their salaries on futilities, and this is immoral and will not be tolerated by the RDP. That is why measures are being designed to enable women, through the help of the state, to get from their husbands what we term as livelihood salary — the salary of the man will henceforth be shared by his wife and children to the detriment of beer, bar, and outside parasites. [Applause]

Comrade militants of the RDP, on this 2d anniversary of our revolution, I would like, on behalf of you all, to reiterate to the whole world our attachment to the ideals of peace, freedom, and friendship. Anxious to maintain dynamic and positive relations of good-neighborliness with our immediate neighbors, we will increase fraternal advances to our neighbors; we will give preference to dialogue in order to foil any divisionist and neo-Balkanizing maneuvers. Our faith in African unity is getting stronger and stronger in the face of political and socioeconomic problems that show that we have only one alternative as far as Africa is concerned in facing imperialism — either each one of us dies alone in isolation or we resist, survive, and together overcome it.

The celebration of this anniversary and the political and ideological achievements during the 2d year strengthen our march for a union toward the Ghanaian revolution, the idea of which is gaining ground in spite of the obstructive attempts made by imperialism and its local petty servants foaming at the mouth. [Applause]

The festivities are beginning. I would like to express the gratitude and solidarity of the Burkinabe people to all foreigners living in Burkina or abroad and who silently sustain the attacks, the sacrastic words, and all other pressure brought to bear on them in order to check their increasing generosity, solidarity, and communion with the struggle of our people. They have contributed to the solidarity fund, laid rails, planted trees with us. They were insulted, but did not answer back. In hailing them for their perserverance, I would like to tell them from now on, we will separate the wheat from the chaff. The chaff has eroded our confidence, exhausted our patience, and triggered our anger: any alien who attacks us will meet our resistance. We will no longer keep quiet in the face of calumny and underground maneuvers by such rabble. [Applause]

Comrade militants of the RDP, my dear brothers and sisters of Burkina Faso, I will close this address by resorting to sports, since our Kadiogo [soccer team] representatives have accustomed us to various forms of victories since the beginning of the festivities. That is why the National Council of the Revolution has decided that in the 3d year of the RDP for the years to come to cancel and totally write off all taxes in arrears that have been burdening and traumatizing some of our brothers; that is why for the benefit of all the Burkinabe people, whose vigilance and discipline have become our major guarantee against all attacks from whatever source, the CNR has decided to lift the curfew. [Applause]

Comrades, as you know, it is a matter of winning; it is a matter of proving here that we know how to repel the ineluctable; we have to prove that we know how to refuse defeat and institute freedom in the place of fatalism. To all of you, to all our friends who have come from afar, we wish you happy anniversary. The fatherland or death, we will win! Thank you. [Applause]

Ex-Officials' Sentences Reduced

AB051000 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Decree issued by the National Council of the Revolution, CNR, in Ouagadougou; read by Sergeant Major Christophe Saba — date not given]

[Excerpts] The comrade chairman of the CNR, president of the republic, and head of the government decrees:

Detained persons whose names follow are to benefit from presidential pardon on the occasion of the 2d anniversary of the RDP. The sentences of the following persons have been reduced: Ouedraogo Gerard Kango [former speaker of the national assembly and former prime minister], remaining jail sentence of 4 years reduced by 2 years and Saye Zerbo [former head of state, remaining jail sentence of 7 years reduced by 1 year. Those released from detention are: Ki Sidiki, Zoungrana Koudougou Andre [former commander of the national gendarmerie]; Kombascere Barthelemy [former second in command of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress]; Compaore Andre Rock [former director of national security]; and Diallo Amadou [former minister of commerce].

Criminal charges against the following persons have been dropped: Kindo Ousmane Ismael [former trade unionist]; Kouanda Ousmane [former secretary general of the building workers union]; and Bila Jean [former trade unionist].

The following person has been placed under house arrest: Ouedraogo Jean-Baptiste [former head of state]. Those assigned to forced residence are: Tiemoko Marc Garango [former minister] and (Nome Togoule). Fatherland or death, we will win!

GHANA

Government Not To Prescribe Political Formula

AB040815 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has said the government cannot prescribe any particular formula as far as Ghana's political evolution is concerned. All that is needed is for Ghanaians to put their heads together to evolve something that would be mutually acceptable for today and the future. Chairman Rawlings was speaking at the Castle, Osu, yesterday when the paramount chief of the Doma traditional area, Osagyefo Osadieyo Ajima Badu, paid a courtesy call on him. He is returning to Domahenkro from Oxford University in Britain where he is studying for a doctorate degree, a 4-year program which started in 1982 and will end next year. Nana Ajima Bedu will return to the university next October to complete his thesis on the Akan system of government and its contribution to the modern government of Ghana.

The leader of the revolution said Nana Ajima Bedu has come back at the right time to contribute something in that particular field. He said he is happy that the thesis is coming from a chief of his caliber. This is because it is something that has eluded the country for a long time. On the economic recovery program, Flight Lt Rawlings emphasized that there is no other way than hardwork and dedication to ensure its success.

On his part, Mr Justice Daniel Annan, a member of the PNDC, observed that the subject of democracy is so paramount that all ideas must be mobilized. He noted that traditional authority was centered on the chief before the arrival of the white men who brought their own system of government which gradually took over from the traditional system. Mr Justice Annan, who is also the chairman of the National Commission for Democracy, invited the Domahene to share his ideas with the commission as a traditional authority. He said it is important that we relate the tradition which we had before the white men came to see if we can evolve it to the modern system of democracy which we are all looking for.

Nana Ajima Bedu briefed the PNDC chairman on his research work in Britain. He gave the assurance that he would soon make available to the authorities copies of his research for study. Nana Ajima Bedu described Chairman Rawlings as a brave man who has withstood all hardships to make Ghana a better place to live in.

Delegation to Burkina Celebration Returns

AB051600 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The government delegation, led by a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Alhaji Idrissu Mahama, returned home today after participating in the celebrations marking the 2d anniversary of the Burkina Faso revolution. Other members of the delegation were the force commander, Major General Arnold Quainoo, Mrs Kunadu Agyeman Rawlings, wife of the PNDC chairman, and Mr John Ndebugre of the PNDC Secretariat.

Briefing newsmen at the airport, Alhaji Idrissu said he was impressed with how Burkinabe are being mobilized for the social and economic development of their country, adding that mobilization is the most important aspect of a revolutionary process. He said the mobilization of Ghanaians is still weak and the PNDC is determined to mobilize the people more effectively for hard work. Alhaji Idrissu said the value of the cedi can only be strengthened if the people work hard to produce more.

Gen Quainoo said the Burkinabe have realized that everybody must be involved in the revolutionary process. He said that in Burkina Faso there is no distinction between a soldier and a civilian because they both know that they have equal roles to play in the revolutionary process.

Mrs Rawlings, on her part, said the women in Burkina Faso are taking active part in the country's revolution and their dedication is high. She said this is one lesson Ghanaian women can learn from their sisters in Burkina Faso. She said the women in Burkina Faso are also better organized through their CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] and certain laws have been enacted to help them to play more meaningful roles in their country's development. Mrs Rawlings said it is possible to organize Ghanaian women under one umbrella to enable them to contribute more to the country's development. It is the responsibility of all Ghanaians to help in the organization of the women.

LIBERIA

Three Soviet Diplomats Depart Monrovia

AB050954 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] The remaining three diplomats of the Soviet Embassy in Monrovia, who were expelled by the Liberian Government 3 weeks ago, have left the country. According to LINA, the diplomats left the country Friday morning for Moscow. The three included the charge d'affaires at the embassy, Mr Anatoliy (Efshipinko) and two other embassy officials, (Yakov Sikachev) and (Andrey Kurchakov).

A first group of 10 diplomats of the Russian Embassy left the country on July 20, 3 days after the Liberian Government broke diplomatic ties with Russia. This break of diplomatic relations followed the arrest of 14 Liberian students on the embassy's ground on July 18. The students were reportedly found with documents containing classified information on military installations in Liberia. Earlier in 1983, the Government of Liberia asked the Soviet Embassy in Monrovia to reduce its staff by six after the embassy was implicated in an attempted coup reported to have been masterminded by former army commanding general, Thomas D. Quiwonkpa. The Soviet ambassador in Monrovia at the time was expelled by the Liberian Government.

Doe Says Trial of Former Detainees Possible

AB052130 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, says if the need arises for him to put on trial all those he set free after the 1980 coup he will not hesitate to do so. Although the head of state did not name anyone in particular, to be (?frank), today's edition of the *SUNTIMES* newspaper quoted Dr Doe speaking last weekend in Lofa County as saying he has documents to warrant the trial of such persons. Dr Doe has also dismissed the notion held by some citizens both at home and abroad that he is not capable to lead Liberia as untrue, writes the *SUNTIMES*. The commander in chief said when elected during the forthcoming elections slated for October to November, he will bring about genuine development to the people of Liberia.

MALI

President Receives Guinea's Jean Claude Diallo

AB051815 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] The secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People and president of the republic, General Moussa Traore, received in audience at 1100 this morning the Guinean secretary of state for Guineans abroad, Jean Claude Diallo. Their discussions centered on ways to strengthen the ties of friendship and fraternity that have always characterized relations between Mali and Guinea. The audience took place in the presence of our minister of labor and civil service, Mobibo Keita, acting for the minister of foreign affairs; the deputy secretary general of the presidency, Mamadou Fofana; Tidiane Guisse, adviser on diplomatic affairs; and the ambassadors of Mali and Guinea.

In response to the fraternal greetings from President Lansana Conte, the head of state charged the Guinean secretary of state for Guineans abroad to convey the fraternal and friendly greetings of the Malian people and their government to the people of Guinea, the government, and President Lansana Conte.

At the end of the audience, the Guinean secretary of state spoke to [name indistinct]:

[Begin recording] [Diallo] We discussed (?a wide range) of subjects: our two cultures and the friendship ties between us. It was important for me to meet President Gen Moussa Traore, as this is my first visit to Mali, and to convey the fraternal and friendly greetings of his brother and friend, General Lansana Conte. I must say that we had very warm and fraternal discussions. It was equally important for me, as a representative of my government here, to brief head of state Moussa Traore on the rumors circulating, the misinformation going around on the events that have taken place in Guinea. These are mere fabrications; that is, there is no plot against the Malinkes in Guinea. No tribe is being persecuted in Guinea, only individuals who wanted to satisfy their sordid personal interests. After what Guinea has gone through for these past 26 years, we cannot afford to waste our time on such considerations. This is the explanation I gave to our brother, Gen Moussa Traore, because he is one of those who sent personal messages to Gen Lansana Conte expressing concern over events. We wanted to reassure him, that is all.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, pertaining to these events, could we know what Gen Lansana Conte intends to do to the coup plotters?

[Diallo] You know that it is not Gen Lansana Conte who will decide what to do to these people. We have laws in Guinea, we have courts and these will take charge of them. Each of them will be tried according to the part he played [words indistinct]. [End recording]

ANGOLA

MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Meets

Views Clarke Amendment Repeal

MB051030 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0700 GMT 4 Aug 85

["Declaration of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party on the repeal of the Clarke amendment," issued in Luanda on 3 August]

[Text] Angolan people and comrades, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party analyzed the national and international situation at its 16th session in Luanda. It reached a number of conclusions and stated that it was with the deepest indignation that the Angolan people learned on 10 July 1985 of the repeal of the Clarke amendment by the U.S. Congress.

The Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party particularly noted the vigorous manner in which the repeal was denounced and condemned by the entire nation from Cabinda to Cunene with mass rallies on 18 July on behalf of the entire Angolan people, who once again protested this act of interference in the internal affairs, of our country. The Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party feels that such mass demonstrations also served to recall the heroic deeds of our people, particularly the successive defeats inflicted on forces manipulated by imperialism, and showed the determination of workers, fighters, intellectuals, students, youths, women — in short, of the whole people of Agostinho Neto's fatherland — not to waver in defending the fundamental political and ideological principles enshrined in the constitution of the People's Republic of Angola, even if it means sacrificing our own lives.

Thus, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party analyzed and concluded that the repeal of the Clarke amendment has undermined the indispensable political conditions for contacts with the U.S. Government aimed at constructively and maturely settling the tension prevailing in Southern Africa caused by the apartheid regime. The Angolan people will never adopt a suicidal policy of any kind. The Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, expressing satisfaction with this further demonstration of political maturity and awareness by the Angolan people, once again reiterates its firmness and determination to defend and protect the fundamental interests of those classes of our people, particularly workers and peasants, who were formerly most exploited.

In the regional and political context, the current situation unequivocally confirms the deceptive character of the unsuccessful policy of constructive engagement, which supported the dilatory maneuvers of the racist Pretoria regime. The Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party also concluded that under the cover of such policy, the racist South African regime strengthened and modernized the repressive apartheid regime against which South African patriots have been fighting with heroism and bravory. The state of emergency, which was recently declared in 36 South African districts, the increase in forced removals of blacks to the infamous concentration camps, and the frightening, swelling wave of arrests of distiguished nationalists and antiapartheid militants, as well as the increasing numbers of the victims of repression of late, are the irrefutable signs that there can be no possible reform of the heinous apartheid system. The heroic struggle of the South African pepole is assuming new forms, applying new methods and much broader means. It will eradicate this heinous regime from the face of the earth.

Noting the increasing terror against the black South African people, the Central Committee vigorously condemns this vile oppression by the racist South African regime. Thus, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party expresses its satisfaction with the UN Security Council resolution adopted on 16 July calling for the application of voluntary economic sanctions against the racist South African regime. The Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party calls on international public opinion to take more vigorous measures against the apartheid regime by applying compulsory economic sanctions and other measures provided for by Chapter 7 of the UN Charter.

The Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party deplores the fact that certain Western powers, members of the UN Security Council, have abstained from condemning the anachronistic apartheid system, thereby demonstrating a policy of complicity with and encouragement to that regime, which daily victimizes hundreds of human beings. It is in this context that the action of the U.S. Administration through its Congress to repeal the Clarke amendment, which prohibited direct support to the Angolan puppets and restricted direct U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, must be seen. However, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party expresses satisfaction with the vigorous and unanimous manner in which the African peoples, through the OAU, clearly demonstrated their solidarity with the Angolan people by expressly stating that any overt and covert U.S. interference in the internal affairs, of Angola will be regarded as a hostile act against the OAU.

The Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party regards this gesture as part of the inestimable support that the peoples of the whole of Africa have demonstrated to the Angolan people in previous decisive moments of our life. The Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party expresses its most profound conviction that, as in the past, the Angolan people will be worthy of the consideration and prestige they have earned in Africa by resolutely contributing to the liberation and independence of our continent. The Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party once again expresses the certainty that the racist South African regime constitutes the main and sole cause of tension in southern Africa and that a climate of security and a lasting peace in the region will only be possible with the independence of Namibia based on the UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 and the eradication of the heinous apartheid system.

Angolan people and comrades, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party calls on the entire Angolan people to close ranks around the MPLA-Labor Party, their revolutionary vanguard, and Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and to unceasingly struggle for the constant strengthening of the organization and the necessary vigilance to frustrate and defeat our internal and external enemies. The Central Committee of the

MPLA-Labor Party also calls on all the Angolan people in this year of 1985 — when we complete 10 years of our country's independence, when we shall hold our party's second congress, and when our people will host the nonaligned ministerial conference — to participate with determination and redoubled firmness in the tasks we have to implement, the success of which will assuredly constitute a further defeat to the imperialist and reactionary forces.

Against the U.S. interference, our entire force. To the enemy, not a single inch of our land. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Luanda, 3 August 1985, year of the second party congress

Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party

Communique Issued

MB051240 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Communique issued by the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee at the end of the 16th Central Committee session in Luanda on 3 August]

[Text] The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee held its 16th ordinary session on 30 and 31 July and 2 and 3 August 1985 under the chairmanship of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Central Committee assessed the information supplied by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, on the application of the Central Committee resolutions on the exercise of special powers and the implementation of the emergency programs, which constitute an in-depth review and an important reflection on the national and international political situation which prompted the resolutions and the successes achieved by the country. The Central Committee hailed the depth, clarity, and objectivity of the information and adopted it as a document that must guide the activities of the central state and party bodies.

Analyzing the report presented by the Political Bureau, the Central Committee noted that it clearly and profoundly reflected the political, economic, social, and military situation in the country. Accordingly, the Central Committee concluded that the measures taken at previous sessions have had positive results. However, it also concluded that there is a need to seriously apply the guidelines meant to strengthen the leading role of the party over the state and society, thereby improving the functioning of the party structures so as to increase the control and discipline activities of the state administration bodies, and to ensure the rigorous implementation of the party guidelines and directives by creating and implementing mechanisms to punish defaulters.

On the political and military situation in the country, the Central Committee expressed satisfaction with the significant successes achieved by our glorious defense and security forces in the fight against the armed gangs, the puppet groups, and the South African aggressors. The Central Committee hailed Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' tribute to the FAPLA unit that captured the special commando unit of the South African regular army in Malongo, thereby preventing the destruction of an important economic target, which would have had extremely grave consequences for our people.

The Central Committee analyzed the grave implications the repeal of the Clark amendment might have on southern Africa in general and on our country in particular, as it encourages the racist and fascist South African regime in its policy of destabilization and is a flagrant and dangerous interference in the affairs of the independent and sovereign People's Republic of Angola.

The creation under auspices of the United States of a so-called Democratic International, which groups together various puppet groupings, unmasks the imperialist maneuvers aimed at destroying the progressive regimes in various parts of the world, particularly in Africa.

The Central Committee hailed Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' intense diplomacy with various African countries and with our continental organization, the OAU, in search of more just and efficient solutions to the problems of southern Africa and the strengthening of our role in the continental context.

The Central Committee learned of the preparations for the forthcoming nonaligned ministerial conference and unreservedly supported Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' opening speech at the 10th session of the People's Assembly, in which he expressed hope that this conference be an example of unity, cohesion, and the strengthening of nonaligned principles and its anticolonialist and anti-imperialist nature.

The Central Committee expressed satisfaction with the successes achieved by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos with his visits to Huila, Namibe, Cabinda, and Lunda Norte Provinces, which constitute an important incentive for strengthening the ogranization and the functioning of the party and state in those provinces.

The Central Committee analyzed the work done by the main mass and social organizations and hailed the recent creation of the Angolan Teachers Association and the forthcoming founding conference of the War Veterans Association.

The Central Committee hailed the good work done by the Luanda party provincial committee, the National Union of Workers of Angola, and the Organization of Angolan Women [OMA] in mobilizing Luanda residents for the May Day celebrations. The Central Committee also noted the enthusiasm demonstrated by Angolan women led by OMA, who both at home and abroad, were able to practically assure the execution of the party policy and guidelines by struggling for our people's supreme interests and also defending the cause of the Angolan women.

As for cadres, the Central Committee discussed the necessary measures to ensure better assignment and use of national cadres as well as the improvement of their living standards.

The Central Committee made a detailed analysis of the main aspects of the economic and social life in the country and decided to more rigorously apply the austerity measures in foreign exchange operations and to define guidelines for the expansion and improvement of the management of nonrepayable external aid. In the economic field, the Central Committee also noted the successes achieved with the new system of rendering supplies to the population and decided, among other things, to recommend the implementation of the following tasks: to adopt the guidelines laid down by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in his speech at the opening session of the 10th session of the People's Assembly on the registration, arrival of goods, and the cost of imports; to study territorial decentralization while drawing up and executing the plan taking into account the Cabinda experience, the distribution of goods manufactured by national enterprises for the domestic market, rural marketing and demand, the organization of technical and material supply, and the reestructuring of enterprises; to reorganize the situation of the fishing sector; to exercise a more efficient control over the assignment and use of foreign workers in the various forms; to analyze the practical results of mixed enterprises, particularly in the field of construction; and to stimulate and reward teachers as well as create conditions for a greater involvement of national foreign cadres in teaching tasks outside the normal hours of work.

On the functioning of state bodies, the Central Committee stressed the need to improve the functioning of labor commissions, the committees of deputies of the People's Assembly, and the people's provincial assemblies.

On the occasion of another 1 August, day of the proclamation of the glorious FAPLA, the Central Committee praised the defense and security forces and expressed satisfaction with their successes in the fight against the puppet gangs and in the defense of the fatherland with a view to preserving our revolutionary gains.

The Central Committee analyzed a series of theses drawn up for the second party congress and called on the grass roots and the middle echelons of the party to duly discuss them and make their views plain.

Luanda, 3 August 1985, year of the second party congress

MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee

Domingos, Vigilance Brigades Group Visit Cuba

MB060554 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Evaristo Domingos, the minister of provincial coordination, left for Havana the day before yesterday, leading a delegation of the popular vigilance brigades on a 7-day visit to the Republic of Cuba.

In Cuba, Minister Domingos and his delegation are expected to hold talks with their counterparts, as well as other committees for the defense of the revolution. According to [words indistinct], this exchange of experience aims at a quantitative and qualitative improvement in vigilance work, especially the introduction of new methods to the Angolan vigilance brigades.

UNITA Claims 74 Killed, 2 Helicopters Downed

AU051423 Paris AFP in English 1418 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Lisbon August 5 (AFP) — Angola's main armed opposition movement, UNITA, today announced here that it had killed 71 Angolan soldiers and three Cubans and shot down two helicopters on July 31 and August 1 in actions in nine of the country's provinces.

In a communique, which reached the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE bureau here, UNITA said its guerrillas had also destroyed electricity pylons from the Cambambe dam at Luanda, thereby cutting off power to the capital.

It also said it had captured seven government troops and seized 137 weapons in the course of its actions.

The provinces concerned were Luanda, Malange and Kwanza Norte in the north, Benguela, Bie and Huambo in central Angola, Huila and Kuando Kubango in the south and Lunda in the east

It said the two helicopters were shot down on July 31, one in Catete, near Luanda, and the other at Vila Flor, near the town of Huambo.

According to the communique, UNITA also lost 12 men and another 19 were injured.

The organisation also said it had freed 1,670 people without giving further details.

LESOTHO

Soviet Envoy Presents Credentials, Comments

MB011855 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] The Soviet Union's ambassador to Lesotho, His Excellency Mr Vladimir Ivanovich Gavryushkin, presented his credentials to his Majesty King Moshoeshoe II at the royal palace in Maseru this morning.

Presenting the credentials, Mr Gavryushkin told his majesty that the Soviet Union fully associates itself with Lesotho's efforts to strengthen its sovereignty, defend its freedom and independence, and struggle for peace and progress. He said the Soviet Union is making every effort to prevent a nuclear war and also urged other states, big and small, and regardless of their geographical location, to ensure the protection of peace. Mr Gavryushkin said that his country appreciated efforts by Lesotho to the cause of African unity and its contribution to the struggle for complete elimination of colonialism and racism. He said the Soviet Union stands for further development of relations between the two countries and for more cooperation in various spheres for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

In his reply, his majesty expressed hope that the presence of the Soviet diplomatic mission in Lesotho will promote a better understanding between Lesotho and the Soviet Union whose relations, he said, were established on the principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, equality, and noninterference in each other's affairs. He said Lesotho benefits from Soviet aid in various areas and reiterated that the two countries will further benefit from the bilateral relations by developing and implementing programs of technical and economic cooperation in various fields. His majesty told the ambassador that Lesotho cherished the close collaboration it has had with the Soviet Union in the United Nations. He added that Lesotho fully supported the Geneva talks and Lesotho is a party to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons treaty. He said Lesotho is following with keen interest the current developments in South Africa because like many peace-loving countries, Lesotho wishes to see apartheid abolished. He said apartheid constitues a threat to peace and stability not only within South Africa, but the entire region. His majesty also said Lesotho appreciated the role the Soviet Union is playing in the liberation struggle.

Meets With Prime Minister

MB021233 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, yesterday held discussions with the first resident ambassador of the USSR in Lesotho, His Excellency Mr V.I. Gavryushkin. The wide-ranging discussions concentrated on relations between the two countries, although issues of international interest were also discussed.

A spokesman for the office of the prime minister said that in their discussions, Dr Leabua Jonathan and Mr Gavryushkin specifically identified those areas of economic cooperation which will make relations between their two countries more meaningful. The last USSR ambassador to Lesotho was Mr Sepelev, who was resident in Maputo.

MOZAMBIQUE

Talks With Romania on Agriculture Begin

MB060528 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] The joint Mozambique-Romania agricultural commission began discussions in Maputo today to evaluate to what extent bilateral cooperation in various spheres has achieved its targets. The delegations at this meeting are led by Joao Ferreira, Mozambique minister of agriculture, and by Gheorghe David, Romanian minister of agriculture and food industry.

Machel, Clergymen Discuss Military Situation

MB060648 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] President Samora Machel received in audience in Maputo yesterday afternoon the Mozambique Christian Council [CCM] represented by bishops and pastors of the various Protestant churches in that organization. The audience had been requested some 3 months ago.

During the audience, Pastor Filipe Banze, secretary general of CCM, expressed the churches' concern over the military and violent situation prevailing in our country. In its message, the CCM reaffirmed the patriotism that motivates the believers and expressed its availability to more actively participate in the solution of the national problems.

In reply, Mozambican head of state Samora Machel hailed the civic and responsible attitude of the CCM and the patriotism reflected in its request for an audience with him. Samora Machel made a lengthy and profound assessment of the situation in our country, explaining the origin of armed banditry and the causes of the various international factions involved with it. The head of state announced the measures that have been taken and those being applied to face the situation and called upon all patriots, through the delegation, to take part in the solution of those problems. The preparations for the 10th national independence anniversary celebrations have shown that we are capable, provided that we organize the people and assign tasks to them, said President Samora Machel.

The audience granted by the Mozambican head of state to the CCM was attended by Jorge Rebelo, member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau; Jose Luis Cabaco, minister of information; and other cadres.

NAMIBIA

Pienaar Discusses Constitutional Council

MB021224 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] The administrator general of South-West Africa [SWA], Mr Louis Pienaar, says the infrastructure of Third World countries cannot be compared with that of South-West Africa. Speaking at Keetmanshoop, Mr Pienaar praised SWA leaders for developing the existing infrastructure.

Referring to the institution of a constitutional council, Mr Pienaar said South-West Africa would be offered the opportunity of independence without any outside interference.

SOUTH AFRICA

Minister Denies Strike, Botha Threat Connected

MB051946 Johannebsurg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] The minister of manpower, Mr Piet du Plessis, says the current wage dispute between the National Union of Mineworkers and the Chamber of Mines has no connection with the state of emergency nor with the state president's recent statement concerning the position of foreign workers. He said that there were some people who had tried to create the impression that such a connection existed.

Mr du Plessis said in a statement that the government had noted the wage dispute but is not going to intervene. It has always been the government's policy to encourage parties to make full use of the channels available to solving disputes.

Mr du Plessis said that he regretted the abuse of the statement made by the state president on 29 July. In the statement, Mr Botha said that the UN Security Council decision to impose sanctions against South Africa would affect the stability of the whole of southern Africa. Mr du Plessis said that if sanctions did harm the growth of the South African economy, the number of job opportunities in the country would decrease, affecting both local and foreign workers. In the circumstances, the state president's warning that the sanctions campaign would threaten jobs of about 1.5 million foreign workers was quite timely.

Job opportunities of South African workers, be they white or black, were similarly threatened. Mr du Plessis said he hoped the Western countries involved in the campaign would come to their senses soon and drop the campaign. He pointed out that the state of emergency was in force in only 36 of the country's 365 magisterial districts. None of the mines involved in the wage dispute was in any of the 36 districts.

Le Grange Signs Extended Detention Warrants

MB051140 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] A spokesman for the Department of Law and Order has confirmed that the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, has signed warrants authorizing the continued detention of several people arrested under the emergency regulations.

In terms of the regulations introduced a fortnight ago, detainees may be held for only 14 days. However, the minister is empowered to authorize the extension of detention.

Heunis Announces Plans for Local Authorities

MB051200 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says all unnecessary restrictions on local authorities are to be abolished, and as for as possible they will be handled on a uniform basis.

Speaking at the inauguration of the new Meloding village council at Virginia, Mr Heunis said the authority of community councils was to be investigated, to bring about improvements.

With the institution of a training council, steps would be taken to see to it that black local authority staff would be trained. Mr Heunis emphasized that black local authorities had to ensure that their decisions concentrated on the improvement of the living standards of their communities. This had to be done within the restrictions on the availability of money, personnel, and equipment. The government would do everything in its power to assist local authorities in this respect.

Mr Heunis pointed out that development and maintenance of a town was not only the responsibility of the village council, but also of the town's residents. Residents could not expect to be provided with services such as roads, water, and power, without making a contribution.

Heunis Asks for Recommendations on Natal-KwaZulu

MB051447 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis has called for recommendations from all parties on the future of Natal-KwaZulu. His call came in his response to a question from the Progressive Federal Party member of parliament Graham McIntosh at a development symposium in Durban.

Mr McIntosh asked Mr Heunis to give a clearer indication of the government's attitude to political and constitutional initiatives for Natal-KwaZulu.

Mr Heunis has called for joint recommendations. He has said those homelands which did not want to take independence must be able to take part in decisionmaking in another form at the highest level, and the type of institutions to provide for this would have to be negotiated.

Natal Official Pleased With KwaZulu Cooperation

MB051745 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] The administrator of Natal, Mr Radcliffe Cadman, says he is pleased with the joint planning strategies which have been introduced between Natal and KwaZulu since a top-level agreement was reached between the two administrations in November of last year.

Speaking at symposium in Durban, Mr Cadman said that a progress report of the planning strategies as well as other aspects such as unemployment and interdepartmental cooperation would be submitted to the two administrations at a meeting on the 14th of this month.

Other speakers at the symposium also expressed their satisfaction with the cooperation that existed between Natal and KwaZulu since the signing of the so-called Ulundi Accord last year.

Ciskei Official Sees Increased Political Unrest

MB060507 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2016 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] East London, Aug 5, SAPA — The state of emergency declared in areas of South Africa and Transkei has led to an increase in political unrest in Ciskei, according to the Ciskei director-general of information, Mr Wessel van Wyk. Mr van Wyk said yesterday that this upsurge of unrest was partially due to a "spill-over" of various bodies into Ciskei following the state of emergency declared in neighboring territories.

"For more than a year there has been no unrest in Ciskei. Now, within the last week, we have seen the start of school boycotts, a shoot-out between police and terrorists near Mdantsane and an explosion at the Zwelitsha magistrates court," he said.

Mr van Wyk said that political activists did now seem to be "concentrating to some extent" on Ciskei.

"It has become more difficult for some elements to operate in the territories where a state of emergency has been declared, and so, obviously, there has been a spill-over into Ciskei," he added.

Mr van Wyk said he did not anticipate the situation worsening in Ciskei. "At present the situation in Ciskei is fully under control and our security forces are fully prepared for any situation," he said.

Rajbansi Blames ANC for Attack on House

MB060851 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Amichand Rajbansi believes the ANC was connected to the bomb attack on his Durban home earlier this week. He has told the BBC he feels there is a link between the attack on his home and recent statements by the ANC that it will not confine attacks to military and state targets. Mr Rajbansi says the ANC regards him as a soft target and as such, all those taking part in the tricameral system can become targets for ANC action. He has also defended the enforcement of the state of emergency in parts of South Africa, an issue on which he has avoided comment to the South African media.

[Begin recording] The state of emergency is introduced in only 36 out of the 250 magisterial districts in South Africa and many blacks... [changes thought] It was a question of black attacking black. It is not a question of blacks attacking whites, or whites attacking blacks. That was the reason for the state of emergency, where black leaders of reason appealed to the state president to restore order in certain townships. And the state of emergency is not declared throughout South Africa. What about Zimbabwe? What about when a state of emergency was declared in India? It is an international phenomenon. [End recording]

Police Issue Reports on Unrest, Arrests

Stonings, Arson Incidents

MB051154 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1149 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 5, SAPA — The public relations department of the SAP's situation report for the period 0800 to 1200:

Isolated incidents of stonethrowing and attempted arson have occurred in Soweto since this offices update at 0800 this morning. There were no reported injuries or arrests in any of the incidents.

In Alexandra on the WWR [Witwatersrand], 3 black females were slightly injured when the Ixaye High School was stoned by a group of youths.

Several incidents of stone throwing and arson have also occurred in the townships of Kwamashu, Lamontville and Umlazi near Durban.

In Kwamashu a school and police vehicles were stoned and a delivery vehicle and a bus were set alight.

In Lamontville, offices and a workshop of the development board were stoned. In two of the incidents, police used tearsmoke to disperse mobs.

5 Aug Report

MB051812 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1758 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 5, SAPA — Situation report for the period from noon to 8pm today, issued by the SAP public relations division in Pretoria:

"In townships near Durban — Lamontville, Chesterville and Kwamashu — a school classroom was damaged by fire. Two private vehicles were gutted and SAP members stoned. A number of buses were stoned. Five passengers were slightly injured. Police arrested three men who were looting shops. A delievery vehicle was stoned and slightly damaged. The driver was slightly injured.

"In New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, a car and a delivery motor cycle were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"In Ackerville near Witbank, a private vehicle was extensively damaged by fire.

"In Mamelodi, near Pretoria, police arrested a man who stoned a police vehicle."

Arrests Reach 1,429

MB060634 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0626 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 6, SAPA — Following is the SAP unrest "situation report" for the period from 2000 yesterday to 8am today:

The total number of arrests under the emergency regulations is 1429 and 249 people have been released.

In Peritona near Heilbron, police arrested six black males and four females on charges of public violence and arson after an incident during which a mob stoned and set a private home alight.

In Soweto on the Witwatersrand, a group of criminals stoned a private home and then robbed the owner of R100 in cash. The occupant was slightly injured in the attack. There were no further reported injuries or arrests.

At Dorrington near Fort Beaufort, a private home was extensively damaged after being set alight by a paraffin bomb.

In Mamelodi near Pretoria, a school classroom was extensively damaged after being set alight by unknown arsonists. There were no reported injuries or arrests.

6 Aug Report

MB061035 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1031 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 6, SAPA — Police situation report for the period from 8 am to noon today:

In New Brighton in the eastern Cape, a delivery vehicle was set alight by a group of blacks, and totally gutted.

In Ackerville near Witbank, police arrested a black male on a charge of public violence after a stone-throwing incident involving police vehicles.

In a black township of Bethal, a group of youths stoned and set alight classrooms at the Nsinoni High School. Damage was minimal. There were no reports of injuries or arrests.

In Alexander on the Witwatersrand, police arrested a black male after he and a group of youths allegedly attempted to intimidate scholars.

3 Durban Area Schools Closed Following Unrest

MB060917 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0855 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 6, SAPA -- Three Natal Department of Education and Training [DET] schools, two in Lamontville and one in Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, have been closed because of unrest. Classes were disrupted in Lamontville and Imbali yesterday when pupils staged a boycott to protest against the killing of civil rights lawyer, Mrs Victoria Mxenge.

In a statement, the director of DET in Natal, Mr P.J.P. Nicholson, said the decision to close the schools was taken after a meeting with the chairmen of the school committees of the Lamontville and A.J. Mwelase senior secondary school.

"Pamphlets have been distributed by COSAS [Congress of South African Students] urging students to stay away from school to show sympathy with the late well known attorney, Mrs Victoria Mxenge," said Mr Nicholson.

Mr Nicholson and the school committee agreed to suspend classes indefinitely at Siqongweni senior secondary school in Imbali. Students from Imbali, Northdene, Mpophomeni, Howick and the M.L. Sultan college in Pietermaritzburg stayed away from classes yesterday.

In another incident pupils refused to attend classes in a show of solidarity with 16 UDF members facing charges of treason in Pietermaritzburg.

The principal of Lamontville High School, Mr P.T. Mzobe, said there were no pupils at his school this morning.

The principal of the second Lamontville school "officially" closed, the A.J. Mwelase senior secondary school, said classes would not be held today, though many pupils ahd come to school as usual. This decision was taken due to irregular attendance by pupils and continuous disruption of the teaching programme, he said.

The divisional manager of the public transportation company Mr R.D. Stevenson, said today a driver and a passenger were injured yesterday during incidents of stone-throwing in Kwamashu and six buses were damaged.

Police Seal Off Township To Prevent Funeral

MB061011 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Security forces have sealed off Daveyton township on the East Rand to prevent the funeral of four unrest victims. They have ordered that two of the bodies be buried seperately. Earlier, organizers had urged thousands of people to attend a mass burial for the four, who were shot by police after a funeral on 24 July.

This is in defiance of government rules introduced last week, preventing mass services and political speeches at the gatherings. Reports say that the township has been sealed off by armored personnel carriers, and that hundreds of heavily armed troops are patrolling the area.

Commentary Urges Unveiling of Planned Reforms

MB060858 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] With the party congress season (?here once) again, there is a growing expectation in the country that important policy statements may be coming from government ministers during the next (?few weeks). There are several reasons why reform measures that are in the pipeline must be made public now, rather than later, and the commitment to rapid [word indistinct] must be seen to be earnest.

The most obvious reason — an important one, although by no means the most important — is the effect on the attitudes of Western governments. The foreign ministers of the EEC countries will be meeting (?next) month to review policies on South Africa. And at the same time the American Senate and the President will be coming to a final decision on a sanctions bill.

Any overt (?announcements) on the reform program before then could tend to counter a further weakening of the (?present) economic and strategic position. Even more important, (?is) the onus of proof that rests on the authorities with regard to the purpose of the state of emergency. The criticism of the drastic security actions the state [word indistinct] in answer to the demands for political change has been refuted by pointing out tht effective law enforcement [words indistinct] is indeed a prerequisite for reform to proceed.

Not only abroad, but in South Africa, many are awaiting clear signs that (?reform) is going ahead as planned, now that (?the situation) is being tackled effectively. Probably the most important, however, is the opportunity that policymakers have at this juncture to announce the next reform steps without (?having) to be unduly concerned about misrepresentation.

That is a (?problem) which dogs every reform government, and to which the present one in South Africa has been thoroughly exposed, with attacks from both the right and the left. Critics whose political memories extend no further back than the last crisis invariably judge particular reforms as unrelated, ad hoc reactions to events. Thus, they see in every reform an opportunist response made without reference to any larger political vision.

The result is that from the right comes the accusation that voters are being sold down the river for expediency, while the left concludes that political militancy, perhaps backed by violence, (?pays off). It is futile to remind such people that current reforms in South Africa were all foreshadowed in public statements even before the decade of the eighties began.

By 1980 Mr P.W. Botha had given the outlines of the comprehensive reform program his government intended implementing. By then he had specifically raised issues now dominating political debate, such as influx control, equality of opportunity in a free market, and participation by urban blacks in third-tier government. The general policy framework for future developments was clear. The misrepresentation that stems from an inability to recognize a particular reform measure as another building block in the framework is itself a serious hindrance in the process.

Any opportunity that presents itself to advance the program without running that risk, should therefore be seized. The present time presents such an opportunity. By imposing the state of emergency, even in the face of unprecedented Western condemnation, the state has given unequivocal notice that it does not respond to political violence by making concessions.

In this situation, accusations of giving in to pressure would clearly be absurd. Even ignoring any international considerations, now is the time to give the country (?ultimate) answers to urgent political questions, to demonstrate that reform is not a product of expediency, but a wide-ranging program built on the (?demand) for fairness, security, and progress, and that implementation is going ahead with deliberate speed.

ANC Member Holds Press Conference on Sanctions

LD021409 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English
1421 GMT 2 Aug 85

[By Tom McMullan, PA political staff]

[Text] Blacks in South Africa were calling for sanctions against the government in order to shorten "what has become an armed struggle," Mr Johnstone Makatini, a prominent member of the African National Congress, said in London today.

Mr Makatini, who is director of the international department of the ANC, a banned organisation in South Africa, told a press conference: "In that struggle of war the international community cannot be controlled."

He said Britain and the United States were "out of step" with international opinion in their opposition to sanctions.

He said: "We are witnessing the rumbling of a volcano that is bound to erupt. I would not suggest that sanctions alone can bring the apartheid regime to its knees. Armed struggle has been imposed on our people by the intransigence of the regime.

"The future will be determined by the attitude taken by the Western countries". He said the African National Congress was committed to a non-racial South Africa. The ANC is spearheading the campaign against the South African Government.

Asked to comment on the possible loss of 250,000 jobs in Britain, dependent on trade with South Africa, if sanctions were introduced, he said: "This is rather a short-sighted approach.

"The British Government should invest in the future, with or without the support of the British Government we are going to win this struggle."

Mr Makatini said military support had not been sought from outside South Africa. "We are convinced we can do it alone. All we are asking from the international community is that they should avoid lending direct or indirect support to the regime," he said.

"What they can do is impose comprehensive sanctions against the regime."

Labour MP Mr Robert Hughes, chairman of the anti-apartheid movement, said the movement did not accept the proposition that 250,000 jobs would be lost if Britain imposed sanctions. "That is a South African Government figure," he said.

SWAZILAND

Prime Minister Returns From Taiwan Visit

MB021026 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati
1600 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, arrived home this afternoon from his official visit to China. He was met at Matsapa Airport by a crowd of people, including members of the supreme council of state, Liqoqo, princes and princesses, cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, and other high-ranking government officials, and also the resident Chinese community.

Speaking on arrival at Matsapa Airport, the prime minister said he had gone to China on a visit, but while there witnessed firsthand the rapid economic development of Chinese business ventures. Prince Bhekimpi said that the Chinese explained to him that the first step toward development is for people to farm extensively in order to obtain large quantities of food. Prince Bhekimpi said that the government's call for people to leave the towns where they are unemployed and head for the rural areas to farm has proven worthwhile in China.

While in China, the prime minister had talks with the Chinese Government and they came to an agreement whereby the Chinese Government will assist Swaziland in various fields of business. A Chinese delegation will arrive in the country to look into viable for business ventures areas.

The prime minister's delegation was comprised of Minister for Interior King Mtetwa; the principal secretary in the ministry of foreign affairs, Mr Z.L. Mkhonta; the prime minister's wife laMalambe; her assistant, Mrs Evelyn Dlamini; the prime minister's private secretary, Mr Mathendele Dlamini; the prime minister's guard, Mr Alfred Dlamini; and the Swaziland Broadcasting Service information officer, Mr Stewart Tsela.

Finance Minister Leaves for SADCC Meeting

MB051717 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati
1600 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] A 3-man Swazi delegation led by the minister of finance, Mr Sibusiso Dlamini, left Swaziland today for Arusha, Tanzania, where it will attend the SADCC economic meeting beginning on Wednesday. According to the press release by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, other members of the delegation are the principal secretary of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Statistics, Mr Vusi Edward Sikhondze, and the deputy principal secretary in the Ministry of Works and Communications, Mr Kenneth Khumalo.

The Swazi team is expected to link up in Tanzania with our minister for foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, and the deputy principal secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr P.B. Dlamini. Mr Mnisi will deputize for the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, at the SADCC deliberations. The delegation is expected to return to Swaziland next weekend.

ZIMBABWE

Police Arrest ZAPU MP, Others at Nkomo Homes

MB060642 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Police are holding more than 30 people, including the member of parliament for Mpopoma, Mr Sydney Malunga, following arrests at the Harare and Bulawayo homes of the PF-ZAPU leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo.

The acting police commissioner, Comrade (Henry Mufuradziza) said among those arrested are 14 women and 9 men who were living in Dr Nkomo's Palendaba home in Bulawayo.

During the raid more than 1,000 [word indinstict] Zimbabwe badges, similar to those used by bandits, were found. Some of the badges were found in Dr Nkomo's home while others were found in the Bulawayo ZAPU offices.

THE HERALD reports that one Bulawayo city councillor and a former councillor are among the people arrested.

ZANU-PF Welcomes Minority Party Defectors

MB050810 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] About 360 minority party members yesterday applied to join ZANU-PF at a rally in Zengeza. Among them was the UANC [United African National Council] candidate for the constituency during the recent general election, Mr Chitengo.

In Tafara more than 70 defectors from minority parties were welcomed to ZANU-PF by a central committee member, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, who is also the minister of finance, economic planning, and development. Comrade Chidzero told the new members that unity will enable Zimbabweans to achieve economic independence.

The Harare provincial secretary for transport, Comrade (Edward Parongone), also told the people that the time is coming when top positions in the private and public sectors will be filled by loyal party supporters only.

Among the defectors was a former ZAPU district publicity secretary, Comrade (Sikazile), who said it is now clear that Comrade Mugabe is the father of Zimbabwe, not Dr Joshua Nkomo.